密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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THE AMERICAN NOTE ON CHINA'S DEFAULTED OBLIGATIONS

ON AUGUST 24, Mr. MacMurray, American Minister, sent a Note to the Ministry of Foreign, Affairs in Peking protesting against Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo's proposed issue of domestic loan bonds amounting to $25,000,000 based upon the Customs surplus. It seems that the Ninth Year Domestic Loan amounting to $60,000,000 issued in 1920 and secured upon a surplus of $11,000,000 from the Customs funds, will be retired next year. Therefore the $11,000,000 Customs surplus will again be available, so Dr. Koo proposed to issue a new domestic loan amounting to $25,000,000 on this security. In protesting against the issuance of the new loan, Mr. MacMurray called the attention of the Chinese Government to the fact that there is a "long and well-known" list of American creditors of the Chinese Government who have been living on promises of repayment of a considerable number of years. To use Minister MacMurray's words,

"The list includes the American share of the Hukuang and also loans made by the Continental Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, the Pacific Development Corporation, Riggs National Bank and the Munsey Trust Company.

"Other accounts entirely in arrears are due to the American Metal Company, the American Trading Co., Andersen, Meyer & Co., the Ault-Wiborg China Co., the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the China-American Trading Co., the China Electric Co., Fearon, Daniel & Co., Fowler and Co., Frazar and Co., the General American Car Co., the Robert Dollar Co., the United States Steel Products Co., and Wilkinson and Co. Then in addition to the foregoing the Note refers to claims of American citizens and firms against the Government for compensation for looting and outrages committed by the military and bandits and for damage to property and loss of life.

THE FINAL paragraphs of the Note, which are self-explanitory were as follows:

"These creditors, whose claims have been long due, have either supplied materials to various Departments of the Chinese Government or made advances to them."

"This Legation also reminds the Chinese authorities that under the terms of agreement for many American obligations the Chinese Government engages, in the event of default or the specific security becoming ineffective, to provide from other sources the sums necessary for the payment of principal and interest.

"This Legation must, therefore, point out to the Chinese authorities that these debts to American citizens and organizations are thus entitled to automatic priority over debts subsequently contracted, respecting the use of any Customs surplus funds which may be available as a result of the retirement of loans hitherto secured by the Customs revenues.

"The Chinese authorities having failed to make the effective guarantees provided in the various loan agreements and contracts for the purchase of materials, now rest under the manifest duty to make provision for defaulted payments from any available excess of the Customs surplus resulting from the extinction of a consolidated charge, such as the Ninth Year Domestic Loan.

Position Unjust

"This Legation specifically denies the justice of the position adopted by the Chinese Government to the effect that consolidated domestic loans enjoy preferential right to use the Customs surplus funds after service of pre-Boxer loans, the Boxer indemnities and the Reorganization Loan have been met.

"This Legation, therefore, insists that the Chinese authorities concerned have no right to utilize as security for new domestic financing the amount of approximately $11,000,000 annually to become available upon the extinction of the Ninth Year Domestic Loan and could only regard any such action taken by the Chinese authorities as further failure to observe good faith towards the American creditors of China.

"The American Legation, therefore, emphatically protests against the issuance of the reported $25,000,000 Domestic Loan Bonds."

AMERICAN CREDITORS of the Chinese Government have always been at a disadvantage as compared with British or Japanese creditors, the reason being that the British and Japanese through their claims on the Customs and Salt revenues and the deposit of these funds in British and Japanese banks, have been able to bring more effective pressure than have the Americans. Chinese officials have always emphasized their feeling of appreciation for American assistance rendered to China, but when it came to picking out debts that could be safely defaulted, the Americans always have had the worst of it, other foreign nationals being in a better position simply because they had control of certain financial functions of the Chinese Government. It would serve no useful purpose to cite numerous examples where the Chinese Government has guaranteed payment for materials such as railway supplies purchased from American concerns, but when the time for payment arrived, Peking officials always have been ready with the excuse that there was no money available "because some general had taken it all for his army," or some reason. And since the American Government had no control over the loan security, American firms have had to bear their losses, some of them being practically forced into bankruptsy as a result of China's non-payment. Most of these loan agreements contain a clause specifying that should the security mentioned prove inadequate, that other available security would be given. It apparently was the purpose of the American note to force the Chinese Government to place the defaulted American obligations under the security of the Maritime Customs and there is hope that the American Minister will succeed in this regard. There doubtless will be an outcry that the Americans are adopting the "imperialistic" methods of the other Powers in bringing this type of pressure, but after about ten years of failure to induce China to pay her just debts to American citizens through the use of "soft" methods, it will be interesting at least to observe the results of the other sort of debt-collecting tactics.

MARSHAL CHANG TSO-LING AND THE EXCHANGE DEALERS

MARSHAL CHANG TSO-LING, tupan of Manchuria staged a sort of Roman holiday on August 18 and 19 when fourteen Chinese bankers or as they are popularly called, "exchange dealers" were lined up and shot on the execution grounds located outside of the West Gate of Mukden. The exchange dealers were executed in two batches, one group of five being shot at noon on August 18 and another group of nine being killed at 2:30 o'clock the next day. The *Manchuria Daily News* for August 20 published a two-column account of the affair under the heading, "Chinese Gentry Butchered Like Dogs." One of the dealers, although his name was not given in the account, apparently was the proprietor of one of the leading shops known as the Tienhoshing. A translation appearing in another paper stated that this man was worth more than two million dollars and that Marshal Chang Tso-ling had offered the sum of $250,000 for his arrest. All of his properties, located in Manchuria, according to the account, were confiscated by Marshal Chang. This wholesale execution of Chinese exchange dealers, or small currency bankers, marked the culmination of a campaign of terrorism which Marshal Chang Tso-ling has been conducting for some time to prevent the depression of his paper currency known as the *Fengpiao*. According to the Japanese news paper published in Dairen, the *Fengpiao* has been fluctuating from $395 (Fengpiao) equals Yen 100 to $480 to Yen 100, or in other words, Yen 100 would purchase in the open market from $395 to $480 in Marshal Chang's paper money. Since a Chinese silver dollar ordinarily is worth about the same as a Japanese yen, the foregoing figures mean that the paper currency issued by Marshal Chang Tso-ling is now worth only about one-fifth of its face value.

ALTHOUGH MARSHAL Chang Tso-ling, like most of the other militarists in China, has always maintained a printing press as part of his general yamen equipment, he has had better luck than most of his fellow warriors in keeping his paper currency somewhere near parity with the silver dollar. It has of course always been known that there was little behind the paper currency except the rifles in the hands of Chang's soldiers, but the almost limitless resources of Manchuria, combined with Chang's ability as a tax-gatherer have served to keep his paper notes up. But following the rebellion of Chang's chief subordinate, Gen. Kuo Sung-lin, last year, the *Fengpiao* has shown a tendency to drop in the direction of zero. Then in addition to this, Chang has been engaged in recent years in the building up of a great war machine in the shape of arms and munitions and an arsenal. Since most of this equipment is purchased abroad, Chang has been forced to pay for it with "hard" money, otherwise silver dollars. The result has been that the people have lost confidence in the *Fengpiao* and, if the truth were known, have in equal proportion lost confidence in Marshal Chang himself. Then in addition to the other complications he has been engaged for several weeks in the war against the Kuominchun, which has cost a lot of money. Hence the daily depression in the value of the *Fengpiao*, the result of which has been to cause the merchants of Manchuria to lose large sums of money, one recent report from Tokyo stating that Japanese merchants alone had lost from $16,000,000 to $20,000,000 in the past six months. As a result of these losses the Japanese merchants have been pressing their government to do something and the Government in accordance with usual custom has been sending Chang some rather sharp notes. Marshal Chang, pressed on one side by the Japanese to do something and pressed by his generals on the other side for more and more money, has thus adopted heroic methods. First, he issued an order for the arrest of any Chinese exchange dealer who was caught speculating in *Fengpiao*. Since exchange dealers earn their living by speculating in China's currency, it didn't take Chang long to fill his jails with these currency merchants. But the drop in the paper notes continued, so Chang as a last resort, ordered fourteen of the leading dealers shot. Whether th

shooting of the exchange dealers or the victory over the Kuominchun last week was responsible, the *Fengpiao* recently has shown some slight improvement. Marshal Chang, however, is not satisfied and has announced that his paper notes must be brought back to the old average parity of $1.20 in notes for $1 in silver, otherwise it may be necessary for the Mukden dictator to execute all of the Chinese currency dealers in the Three Eastern Provinces.

AT LAST THE COOLIE HAS A DEFENDER!

SEVERAL DAYS ago a Chinese pedler named Chen Ah-dong, was killed on a Japanese ship in the Shanghai harbor, the officers of the ship disclaiming any responsibility for the killing, but later reports alleging that the pedler was killed while attempting to steal a watch from a member of the crew, would seem to indicate some responsibility. Regardless of the cause of the death of Chen Ah-dong, there are now some 10,000 Chinese laborers in local Japanese cotton mills out on strike, the General Labor Union alleging that the strike has been called as a protest against the killing of the pedler. There is of course included among the demands an appeal for better pay and working conditions, but the demand for punishment for the alleged murderers of Chen Ah-dong, constitutes the chief appeal. Then last week one of Shanghai's trackless trams got out of control of the motor-man and killed two Chinese and wounded another. Immediately the Kiangse Road Street Union, composed of Chinese merchants with shops on the street, met and passed resolutions demanding that the tramway company be required to pay compensation to the families of the dead and to the injured coolie, and so on. In both these cases the agency responsible for the death of the coolies was foreign, hence the utilization of the incidents for political propaganda. Whether there would be similar agitations if the coolies had been killed by Chinese agencies, is a debatable question; at least we seem to hear no outbursts on the part of the labor organizations in behalf of the unfortunate coolies who are seized by the militarists and forced into the front lines in practically every fight that takes place in the country. However whether the incentive is political or otherwise it is significant that the Chinese coolie at last has a defender. Heretofore nobody has spent any sleepless nights worrying about the welfare of Chinese coolies. Whether the coolie has sufficient to eat or a place to sleep after the day's work has been of little interest to any governmental or private agency in China. Events following the May 30 incidents in Shanghai and elsewhere in China last year and recent incidents referred to in the foregoing, indicate that the coolie now has a defender and although political propaganda seems to be the chief incentive, there is hope that out of it may grow a real humanitarian desire for bettering the lot of the coolies who bear the burdens of the nation but who receive so little of the comforts which those at the top enjoy.

CHINA A FIRST CLASS POWER IN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS!

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Henry Joseph Reilly, graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, veteran of the World War, now retired, who spent several months in China last year as correspondent for Hearst's publications, is authority for the forecast that China will be a first-class military power in twenty-five years. Gen. Reilley bases his conclusions upon progress which modern militarism has made in China since the Boxer uprising twenty-six years ago when an international force of 20,000 men fought their way through immensely more numerous Chinese troops between Tientsin and Peking. The foreigners were successful then because the Chinese had little artillery and were badly equipped as infantry and knew nothing of modern methods or tactics. However China has had and is still having considerable experience in internal fighting since the Boxer uprising and especially since the Republic, so who can tell what the next quarter century will bring in the politics of Asia? Gen. Reilly's analysis of the military situation in China is reprinted in this week's issue of the *Review* from the August *World's Work* and is well worth reading by those interested in gaining an insight into future happenings in Asia. Gen. Reilly calls attention to the fact there are developing in modern China two significant influences, modern militarism and Chinese nationalism. These influences are developing in independent parallel streams and only recently have they commenced to approach each other. Some day they will merge and then . . . . will China upset the present situation in Asia and possibly throughout the world, as Gen. Reilly suggests. Militarism is supposed to be a despised profession in China, but yet we couldn't help noticing that four of the Tsing Hua graduates who went to America this fall for further education, elected courses in military science. We also notice that when some Chinese general achieves special distinction such as Sun Chuan-fang or Chiang Kai-shek, it's a pretty safe bet that he has had special training somewhere, usually in Japan. Some day, we suppose the Chinese will grow tired of fighting among themselves and get together: then the world will have something else to worry about!

THE VALUE OF A NEWSPAPER PROPERTY

TWO important newspaper properties in the United States recently were sold as a result of the settlement of the estates of their former proprietors. One was the *Chicago Daily News*, property of the late Victor F. Lawson, which brought a price of G. $13,671,704.31 and the other or more recent sale was that of the *Kansas City Star*, property of the late William Rockhill Nelson, which brought G. $11,000,000. The *Daily News* has a circulation in excess of a half million copies daily while the *Star*, including morning and evening editions, has a circulation of about a half million copies daily. Sales of the properties, in both cases, were made necessary through the settlement of the estates of the former proprietors and also in both cases the papers were purchased by employes. The valuations placed on the properties were interesting for many reasons, but especially in the case of the *Star*, in that the trustees placed the physical valuation at G. $4,000,000 and good will at G. $,7000,000. In a statement, following the announcement of the sale, Mr. Irwin R. Kirkwood, one of the purchasers of the property in part said, "The *Star* has stood for decency, for ideals, for tolerance, for education, for cultural things and all that goes to make up a rich and wholesome life. It has worked for the advancement of Kansas City and the West, while never losing sight of its national obligations. At all

times it has felt its responsibility to make a great and distinguished newspaper in which the city and all its territories could take pride . . ."

IT IS PRACTICALLY impossible for persons who have not resided in the territory of the *Star* to realize the influence which the paper has wielded. The *Star* was founded in 1880 and in ten years had a circulation of 50,000; in 1915 it was 200,000 copies a day and now it is near the half-million mark. The reasons for the paper's success have been, as stated by Mr. Kirkwood: it has stood for decency, for ideals, for tolerance, for education, for cultural things and all that goes to make up a rich and wholesome life. From one standpoint the publishing business is not greatly different from any other manufacturing business. The publisher of a newspaper or magazine buys white paper at a certain price, prints certain things in the form of news and advertisements on it, and sells it at another price. The difference between the cost of the white paper and manufacturing processes and what he receives for the advertisements and the sale of his papers (subscriptions) constitutes his profit. But it isn't as simple a matter to manufacture a newspaper as it is to produce, say a brand of soap, or a new tooth paste. The publisher of a newspaper has a different relationship with his public than has the producer of soap, tooth pastes and breakfast foods. While soaps, tooth pastes and breakfast foods perform needed services, the newspaper contributes toward the intellectual equipment of its reader. It has been well said that the newspaper continues the educative process with the adult after he leaves school and takes up the duties of life. For this reason the publisher occupies a different position of responsibility toward the community which is not enjoyed by the maker of other necessities or luxuries. In the valuation of the *Kanses City Star* noted in the foregoing, the sum of four millions represented physical plant and equipment and the sum of seven millions represented "good will." This Good Will was built up because the publisher Mr. Nelson, realized the real purpose of his newspaper and built it on that foundation. Publishers who look upon their properties as personal organs for venting personal animosities, supporting certain interests for private gain, or for other oblique purposes, destroy the chief element of value in their publications, otherwise Good Will and reduce the publishing business to the status of the patent medicine vender who dispenses "dope" under the name of curative agents.

THE ADVANCE OF DEMOCRACY AT PEKING

THE FOLLOWING news items culled from recent dispatches from Peking, are indicative of the current status of democratic thought in the Capital of the Chinese Republic:

Peking, Aug. 6.

The cause of the execution of Mr. Lin Pei-shui, Editor and Publisher of the *Shih Hui Jih Pao* in Peking, who was shot yesterday morning by order of General Chang Chung-chang, is said to be his communication with the Kuominchun.—Kuo Wen.

Peking, Aug. 7.

Chen She-wo, proprictor and editor of the *Shih Chieh Wan Pao*, and the *Shih Chieh Jih Pao*, was arrested by the local gendarmerie at three o'clock this morning and is now held in the headquarters of General Wan Chi, Commander of the gendarmerie. Efforts are being made by Chen's friends to save him from the fate which overtook Mr. Lin Pai-shui yesterday morning.

The arrest was effected by General Kang, Aide-de-camp to General Wang Chi, with the assistence of about thirty gendarmes. Chen had already gone to bed when the military visitors called at his house, but was wakened and carried to the headquarters in a motor car. It is not known what are the charges against him as his two publications are rather friendly to the anti-Kuominchun cause.

Peking, Aug. 26.

Mr. Chou Tso-ming, President of the Kincheng Banking Corporation, who was arrested by Fengtien soldiers this morning on the ground that the bank had received deposits from the Kuominchun forces and closely examined by General Chang Hsueh-liang himself in the local Headquarters of the Fengtien Army until 4 o'clock the same afternoon, was temporarily released.—Toho.

Peking, Aug. 27.

Police yesterday evening sealed the offices of the *Chung Mei News Agency* and arrested two junior clerks, who were the only Chinese on the premises.

English news sheets are being issued to-day from the Legation Quarter, but it is improbable that Chinese sheets will appear.

The reason for the police action has not transpired.—Reuter.

Peking, Aug. 27.

The *Chung Mei Wan Pao*, a local Chinese evening paper, was sealed up by the Headquarters of the Gendarmerie this morning on the ground that the newspaper had secretly communicated with the Kuominchun forces. All of the staff of the newspaper office have taken refuge in the Legation quarters.—Toho.

Death of Dr. S. A. Ransom

Dr. S. A. Ransom, for many years United States Health Physician at Shanghai and one of the best known Americans in the Far East, died at 8 o'clock, Thursday evening, August 26, at the General Hospital, death being due to nephritis. Dr. Ransom became ill while on vacation at Peitaho and was brought back to Shanghai on Monday, August 23 for treatment. The funeral service, which was conducted by the Masonic Orders and the Shanghai Volunteer Corps was held at Bubbling Well Cemetery at 5:30 o'clock on Saturday, August 28 and was largely attended. The service was conducted by the Rev. Trivett of Holy Trinity Cathedral.

Dr. S. A. Ransom

Dr. Ransom was 56 years of age and was born in Washington, D. C. He was educated in medicine at George Washington University, receiving his degree in May, 1893. He served in the Spanish-American War, following which he came to Shanghai where he was appointed medical officer to the U. S. Consulate-General in charge of the U, S. Health Service here. In addition to his service to the community as a leading physician and surgeon, Dr. Ransom was active in community affairs. He organized and was the first commander of the American Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps in 1906 and served as commander of the unit almost continuously to the time of his death. In addition he was second in command of the entire Volunteer Unit. In 1920-21 he was a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council. For four terms he served as Chairman of the American Association of China, of which body he was president at the time of his death. He was also active in the Shanghai Medical Society of which organization he was also president for two terms. He was prominent in Masonic work and served as District Grand Master of the China Masonic District.

Dr. Ransom is survived by Mrs. Ransom and a son who is an officer in the United States Army.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu's Return to Central China

BRUNO SCHWARTZ

It was Wednesday morning, August 25th, and Marshal Wu Pei-fu had not returned to Hankow yet. There was panic in the air, and everybody knew that with the passing of but one or two days more the Wuhan cities would be in the hands of the "Reds."

The telephones of officials who were supposed to know what was going on were busy all day. Did they know whether the Marshal had been heard from? Was there any information regarding his leaving Chengchow? Could anyone get a telegram through and find out whether his train was expected to arrive or whether he had been held up somewhere in Honan?

The telegraph lines went out of order and no one had any news. Officials in Wuchang began to move to Hankow, across the Yangtze River, and hordes of Chinese with their boxes and bundles followed. On Wednesday a general exodus from Wuchang took place and Hankow increased in population accordingly.

At three o'clock the first news came. Marshal Wu's train was expected to arrive in an hour. His headquarters had been prepared days in advance, and from three o'clock until half past four motor cars and ricshas travelled to headquarters at Ja Kia Tun in a steady stream, bringing officials of the port out to welcome the arrival of the Commander-In-Chief of the Allied Forces.

At five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon he arrived with his troops, and not a moment too soon. The station where he disembarked was decorated with flags, and on both sides were erected enormous *peilou*, gigantic bamboo arches bearing inscriptions of welcome and praises of the Allied warlord's achievements. Only two motor cars were allowed to remain on the station platform, one of them belonging to the Governor, Tupan Chen Kia-mu, and the other prepared for Marshal Wu Pei-fu's trip of half a mile to his Ja Kia Tun headquarters.

I was the only foreigner present at headquarters, and among the many Chinese officials gathered there I seemed an object of some curiosity. Six armed guards with fixed bayonets stood at the immediate entrance to the headquarters building, three on either side, and as I passed between them they came to a smart attention and emitted the usual "Hup" which accompanies the Chinese soldiers' salute. My *entree* was accomplished by having been invited to accompany a prominent local Chinese official to the welcoming ceremonies, and I followed his example and bowed as a return salute. On entering the hall I was given a red rosette with light blue ribbons bearing characters of welcome for the Marshal, which I pinned to my coat lapel.

Quarters past five, and a burst of firecrackers was heard some distance outside on the road. The platoon of soldiers within the headquarters compound ran for their stacked rifles and in a moment were standing stiff at attention. The visitors awaiting the Marshal's arrival moved outside the building and gathered before the two crossed national flags which decorated the entrance of the building, at the foot of the main flight of steps. All was silent and a period of tense excitement prevailed. Suddenly around the curve of the road leading into the compound flew a high-powered motor car, three soldiers armed to the teeth on each running board, and directly behind a second car—and the Marshal was here. An "Ah-h" of relief subconsciously uttered by a hundred people makes quite a sound, but it went unnoticed. All eyes were on Marshal Wu Pei-fu as he stepped out of his car.

He wore full uniform and white gloves, gold shoulder straps with three gold stars, the uniform itself an olive drab. He paused before the officials and business men who had called to greet him and saluted them, and smiled a weary, worn, tired smile. He greeted them in a few words, and advanced into the main headquarters hall where he took his place at the head of the table and we seated ourselves round about it.

The tinge of red which usually colors the Marshal's cheeks was gone, and the stress of the past few days told upon him plainly. He seemed to look at all and yet see no one. The gathering waited for him to speak, and after a moment's rest he rose, and quietly said that he would make appointments for those who wished to see him for the following day. I wanted to ask him questions, many questions, as did the many others, but his word was law and everyone filed out of the room satisfied at least that they knew the Marshal had returned.

"I suppose Marshal Wu has gone upstairs to take a much needed rest", I suggested to one of the attendants. "Not so", he replied, "he has a military conference." And all that afternoon and late into the night the Marshal worked planning the defeat of the southern forces who have advanced so far into Hunan and Hupeh.

I called on him at Changhsintien, his headquarters outside of Peking, about three weeks ago, and asked him then whether he would soon be back in Hankow to take care of the southern invasion which was then threatening this center. He laughed and said that as soon as the Kuominchun had been defeated at Nankow he would return here. He seemed unworried then regarding the Hunan situation and scouted the idea of serious opposition from Chiang Kai-shek's forces.

Nevertheless, from the Governor on down, local officials are mighty glad he returned here when he did.

Hankow Aug, 30, 1926.

Business Opportunities

The following business inquiries have been received by the U.S. Trade Commissioner, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai, from American business houses desiring to be placed in communication with local firms for the purposes noted. Further information regarding them may be obtained by referring the Trade Commissioner direct.

Shock Absorbers for Ford Cars: Manufacturers of Shock Absorbers for Ford Cars are desirous of entering the China market. Literature giving price and wholesale discounts on file at this office.

Motor Car Accessories: Manufacturers of Motor Car Accessories are seeking responsible agent in China. Further information on file at this office.

Stationary: Distributor of boxed bond-printed paper would like to secure agents or representatives in China.

Electric Scrubbing, Waxing and Polishing Machines: Manufacturers of Electric Scrubbing, Waxing and Polishing Machines wish to enter the China market.

Fountain Pens and Pencils: Manufacturers of Fountain Pens, Pencils and Gold Pens, wish to secure wholesale distributors in China. Descriptive literature on file.

Automobile Replacement Springs: Makers of Automobile Replacement Springs for all makes and models of American cars and trucks are desirous of placing their product on the China market. Descriptive literature on file at this office.

Visible Gasolene Pumps and Brackets: Distributor is wanted by firm manufacturing Visible Gasolene Pumps and brackets.

Automobile Engine Vales: Firm manufacturing Automobile Valves for all American automobiles, trucks, busses, taxi cabs and tractors wish to secure representation in China. Literature on file.

Bathroom Accessories: New York firm is anxious to secure agent in China for the sale of their cast iron vitreous enameled Bathroom Accessories.

Hardware: Manufacturers of Hardware (hinges, screws, bolts, etc.,) would like to enter the China market.

Inquiries regarding the following should be addressed to the American Consulate, Shanghai.

B. O. No. 174. Rough and Rebuilt Typewriters: A New York firm desires to get in touch with dealers here who would be interested in importing rough and rebuilt typewriters.

B. O. No. 175. Hides and Skins: A New York firm desires to ask as exclusive selling agents for an exporter of hides and skins, especially goatskins.

B. O. No. 176. Five Gallon Water Bottles: A California firm desires to dispose of many thousands of water bottles—marked with the firms name, entirely, but defective in the crown finish, cork finish not affected.

B. O. No. 177. Air Compressors: A Chicago firm desires a distributer here to handle its air compressors and auxiliary devices.

B. O. No. 178. Shanghai Representative: A New York concern, which conducts the entire export business for a group of American manufacturers, desires a Shanghai representative.

B. O. No. 181. Safes, Vaults, and The Like: An Ohio firm desires to obtain a Shanghai representative to handle its products.

B. O. No. 182. Chinese Brocades: A New York firm desires to form a connection with a Shanghai exporter of the above commodity.

China A First-Class Military Power in Twenty-Five Years

HENRY J. REILLY

In the World's Work for August

ARE we witnessing in China the rise of a new military power whose strenght will upset the present situation in Asia and possibly throughout the world? Since the 1911 Revolution overthrew the Manchu Monarchy, China has had one civil war after another. Each by comparison with the previous one shows the armies to have progressed in organization, equipment, armament, ability to handle weapons, tactics, leadership by the officers, and strategy on the part of the High Command.

Coincident with this development of military power, has been the reawakening of the spirit of Chinese nationalism. However, here is found an unusual phenomenon. These two developments, instead of being intermingled, each causing the advancement of the other, have occurred in two independent, paralled streams. Only recently have they commenced to approach each other.

The development of the military power has been carried out by military leaders determined to enforce their will in order to further their own interests. For generations the soldier has been looked down upon in China. As a consequence, the mass of the armies have been made up of the most ignorant class of the population. Also, the Chinese military system is still feudal in its moral aspect. The enlisted men and the majority of officers give their loyalty to individual leaders rather than to the state or to some abstract idea expressing a cause. Just as in mediaeval Europe, so in twentieth-century China a unit follows its leader, where he goes they go, if he changes from one higher leader to another his men do not bother their heads about the reason. This is true even though it means serving in the army against which they have but recently fought. Under such conditions the armies naturally have been the last to be affected by a movement started amongst the intellectuals.

Educated Classes Start National Movement

The nationalistic movement was started and is being propagated primarily by the educated classes. They were brought up to look down upon military service, or at least not to consider it as a career. Therefore the majority of the Chinese working for greater liberalism at home and the restoration of China's lost sovereign rights are content with peaceful means. If they reason to a certain conclusion they think the other side should be convinced and yield. They seem incapable of understanding that their opponents consider "the special privileges" they are asked to give up to be "rights," which nothing short of force can make them abrogate. In other words, the majority have the "peace minds" mentioned by H. Wickham Steed in "Through Thirty Years." They have not as yet an understanding of the "phenomena of force."

However, in the past few years they have had frequent examples of the fact that the sword is mightier than the tongue and the pen. They have seen the ease with which Chinese generals overturn existing situations and establish new ones to suit themselves. This is commencing to bear fruit. Student cadet corps are being formed in different parts of the country. The sons of the educated class are beginning to realize that the propagation of their cause necessitates their taking up military careers,

At the same time, a number of the higher ranking military leaders are becoming disgusted with China's internal condition and lack of external position in the world. They are getting away from feudal military ideas. They are beginning to understand that the function of and army is, not to further personal ambitions, but to carry forward internal and external political politicies when peaceful means fail.

Will Create National Army

As the two streams of military and nationalistic development, hitherto running parallel to each other, mingle, the time approaches when China will have a stable government. Also a national army will be created, which, like Japan's, will play an important part in Asiatic affairs. Probably in time a navy will also appear, though there are few indications of this happening in the immediate future,

Marshal Chang Tso-lin, commonly called the Manchurian war lord, is for the time being the dominant military force in China. At present in partial eclipse, but almost certain with his specially trained troops again to play a dominant part, is Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang. Commonly called the Christian Marshal, he is of a totally different type from Marshal Chang. Between these two extremes stands Marshal Wu Pei-fu. The civil leaders are all well-educated men of considerable world experience gained in foreign colleges, the diplomatic service, and international conferences. The most prominent at the present time is Dr. W. W. Yen, now Premier.* Dr. C. T. Wong, Foreign Minister until the recent entry of Marshal Chang's troops into Peking compelled his hurried departure for Shanghai, still stands amongst China's foremost advocates for the restoration of her sovereign rights. Dr. Wang Chung-hui as China's principal representative on the Extraterritorial Commission has to deal with the questions over which the Chinese and foreigners most disagree. Mr. George Hsu-chien, one of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's greatest friends, is commonly considered to be the most radical leader in China to-day.

Approximately a year ago Marshal Chang had extended his power south from Manchuria through the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, and Kiangsu. Thus he ruled from the Amur River in the North to Shanghai in the South. He made his faithful lieutenants Generals Li Ching-lin, Chang Tsung-chang, and Yang Yu-ting, Military Governors of Chihli, Shantung, and Kiangsu respectively. The occupation of the first two of these provinces cut off Marshal Feng from the sea. He was thus compelled to subsist and equip his force from the meagre supplies to be raised in the northwest frontier provinces and brought by camel trains and American automobiles across Mongolia from Siberia. Marshal Wu, decisively defeated by Chang in 1924, was virtually a fugitive well up the Yangtsze valley. Without an army and cut off from the sea by Chang's occupancy of Shanghai, he appeared to be in a hopeless position. Thus Chang appeared on the road to become the great military leader who would unify China by force. In an interview granted the writer he indicated this as the only possible solution for China's troubles.

Unexpected Difficulties In Uniting China

By December, 1925, conditions were completely reversed. Yang Yu-ting had been driven out of Shanghai. Chang Tsung-chang was holding on to part of Shantung with difficulty. Marshal Feng's army was successfuly attacking General Li Ching-lin in Tientsin. General Kuo Sung-lin, sent to attack Marshal Feng, had revolted and was marching on Moukden, Chang's capital. This city was in an uproar, for it was universally believed that Chang's downfall had come, especially as it was known he had turned his cash over to the Japanese for safe keeping and was preparing for flight. A month later Kuo had been captured and shot. By early summer the Marshal was again on the offensive. He reoccupied Chihli, thus reestablishing land communication with Shantung. His troops entered Peking on the heels of Feng's force retiring toward Kalgan.

The causes of these remarkable and sudden turns of the wheel of fortune excellently illustrated the development of the military and nationalistic currents in China and their interrelationship.

Marshal Chang extends and holds his power by force alone. For years he has been busy building up a modern army of approximately a quarter of a million men. As a leader of Chinese irregulars, in the pay of Japan during the Russo-Japanese War, he saw the irresistibility of a modern army. He also had brought home to him the importance of controlling a supply of war munitions. Consequently he spends large sums in building and maintaining arsenals. Knowing the inefficiency of the average Chinese officer, he employs Japanese and European instructors. Also, he sends a considerable number of Chinese officers to Japanese military schools. The Japanese instructors are by far the most numerous. It is commonly believed that amongst the Marshal's troops are a number of former Japanese officers and non-commissioned officers wearing Chinese uniforms and speaking Chinese.

Chang Has over 100 Airplanes

The Marshal has more than one hundred airplanes. A reasonable number of his officers have become aviators. The instructors are Frenchmen who served in French aviation during the World War. To increase the number under instruction, student aviators after learning to fly are now sent to Japan to complete their course.

Marshal Chang's army has about the same proportion of light Field Artillery which obtained in most armies at the out-break of the World War. He has only a few medium-calibre guns and no heavy ones. This was true in 1914 of all field armies except the German. However, thanks to General Sutton, an Englishman, the Marshal now has a greater proportion of trench mortars than has any army to-day. These mortars will fire with reasonable accuracy up to three and four times the range possible for the same calibre during the World War—a result of Sutton's genius. The instructor in their firing and tactical use is an able artillery-men, Baron Tauble, formerly in the Danish Army.

*Shortly after this article was written, Premier Yen resigned from the Cabinet.

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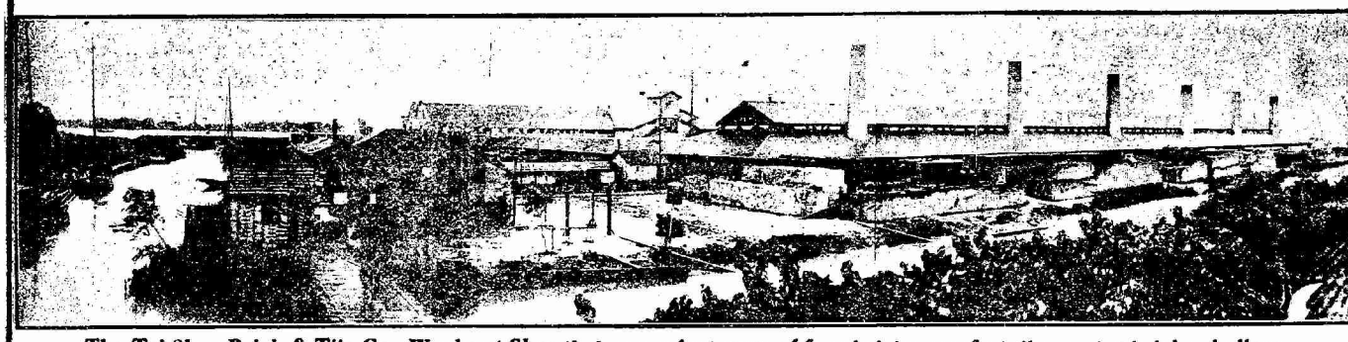

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A large number of batteries of these mortars distributed throughout Chang's Infantry line during the battles of the 1924 campaign contributed materially to Marshal Wu Pei-fu's defeat.

Chang organized a force of "White" Russians from the crowd of refugees who poured into northern China because of the Russian Revolution. This force expands and contracts, depending upon Chang's finances and the amount of fighting to be done, but is never less than a brigade of six Infantry battalions. Many of them had experience in the World War and later with Kolchak in Siberia. Imbued with a fighting spirit, they are generally used as shock troops.

Russians Attacked in Plot

After Chang's troops were driven out of Shanghai, a force of Russians and Chinese was sent south from Shantung to meet the steadily advancing enemy. The Russians numbered 312. They manned two armored trains. The Chinese detachment was many times greater. It marched on both sides of and at some distance from the two trains. The mistake was made of sending Chinese troops taken over at the time Shantung was occupied. These disloyal soldiers had arranged to join the advancing enemy when the two forces had drawn near each other. The enemy was to wait in ambush on both sides and at a considerable distance from the railway. When the advancing force had entered this trap the Chinese detachment was to attack the trains from both sides. The hidden enemy was then to join in the attack. At a point where the trains were stopped by the track being torn up the Russians were suddenly fired upon by their own Chinese escort. They returned the fire and endeavored to back but found the track torn up behind them. About this time the shelling to which the trains had been subjected set them on fire. Concentrating their machine-gun fire to their left, where the attack was the heaviest, the Russians disembarked to the right and attacked with rifle, hand grenade, and bayonet. They broke through, taking their wounded with them, and four times during the retreat they attacked to the rear to pick up wounded. The Chinese promptly shot all prisoners, wounded or unwounded. After marching one hundred and fifty miles the survivors, carrying their wounded, finally reached safety. Of the 312 who started 113 returned. Many stories were current that the Chinese tortured the captured and mutilated the dead. The Russian survivors deny this, however.

Marshal Chang's troops are nominally a part of the Chinese Army. They wear its uniform. However, all the details of organization, equipment, and personnel are handled by the Marshal and not by the War Office at Peking. No oath of allegiance is taken. The question of whom the personnel serves comes down to a mere matter of employment, like getting a job in civil life. The Marshal always remains in Moukden. Even there he is seldom seen. His son, General Chang Hsuehliang, an attractive young man of modern habits, always commands in the field. However, he seldom comes in intimate contact with the same troops over a long period of time. The result was that, when the test came, a large proportion of the Moukden troops turned out to be not Chang's but General Kuo Sung-lin's troops.

A Leader Above Personal Ambitions

At the time he lost Shanghai, Chang sent 70,000 of his best troops with ninety guns to Chihli Province. This to face Marshal Feng's army, which up to that time had taken no active part in the hostilities. The commander of this force was General Kuo Sung-lin, an educated, competent soldier. One of the Chinese military leaders whose interest went beyond personal ambitions, he had encouraged the growth of the liberal and nationalist movements. His wife was a modernly educated woman with similar interests. Their home in Moukden was a center for the liberal element, which included a number who had been educated in American colleges. His enemies labelled this Bolshevism and did their best to secure his downfall on that score. They probably would have succeeded long before had it not been for his military qualities and the friendship of the Marshal's son, himself inclined to liberalism. There appear to have been two causes for General Kuo Sung-lin's decision to revolt: *first*, he became convinced that his enemies had finally persuaded Marshal Chang to get rid of him; and *second*, his liberal friends insisted that reform could come only by driving Chang from Manchuria. There is also evidence to show that merchant and agricultural societies urged him to act.

He revolted, carrying with him his troops except for a few officers, and marched on Moukden. In spite of the bitterly cold weather—comparable to that of Montana in the winter—his army marched north in good order and without desertions. Their only rail line of communication was the Tientsin Railway, along which the retreating enemy had blown up most of the bridges.

China's Rebels Warned by the Japanese

Immediately the Japanese began strongly reenforcing their Manchurian garrisons. They soon handed Kuo an ultimatum forbidding him to enter or to cross an indicated zone along the South Manchurian Railway west of Moukden. Marshal Chang began digging trenches and preparing a strong position along the Liao River, parallel to and just outside of the forbidden zone. The Japanese ultimatum forced Kuo to approach Moukden from the west and therefore to attack the prepared Liao River position from the front. The attack began successfully, the first enemy positions being taken, It was held up, however, by the main position. At this critical stage both Kuo's flanks and his rear were turned by thousands of North Manchurian Cavalry. Attacking mounted at a gallop, they dispersed or captured a considerable portion of Kuo's force. The units which held together retreated to the south.

The writer was with a Colonel of Field Artillery at the moment when he and his entire regiment were captured. Both the Colonel and his regiment would have passed muster in any war army. He knew his business as did his well-disciplined-regiment.

The defeat took place on the second day of the battle That day and for the two following ones the town of Hsin Min-fu on the edge of the battlefield was in a state of disorder. The streets were full of the abandoned wagon trains and equipment of Kuo's army. The trains were looted by soldier and civilian. In some cases the civilians were driven off by cavalrymen galloping up firing their pistols. House to-house visits with frequent forcible entry were made search of hidden defeated soldiers. There was looting here and there, but none on a wholesale scale. There was a considerable amount of indiscriminate firing, mostly in the air, to celebrate the victory. On the whole there was more disorder than would obtain with the best disciplined American or European troops. There was nothing like the disorder which takes place in Mexico under similar circumstances. On the third day General Chang Hsueh-liang, the son of the Marshal, entered the town and promptly restored order, shooting several looters and putting strong patrols in the streets. I do not believe that any fairminded foreigner, with sufficient war experience to make him a competent judge, would criticize the general conduct of the Chinese during this affair.

Marshals Chang and Wu Unite

As a consequence of Kuo's defeat Marshal Chang become the center of storm of abuse and censure from all China because it was believed that he had virtually sold Manchuria to the Japanese to get the help without which he would have been defeated. However, Chang, still believing in the supremacy of force, reorganized his army and made an alliance with his former enemy Marshal Wu Pei-fu. The latter had finally succeeded in getting an army together in the neighborhood of Hankow. Marshal Sun Chuan-feng, a former general who came into prominence by driving Chang out of Shanghai, was persuaded to become neutral. Having just become a Marshal and being busy in securing control of the five provinces in his immediate vicinity, he was entirely willing to have three senior and more prominent Marshals occupied elsewhere getting after each other. Chang and Wu advanced and by their superior numbers and his lack of ammunition forced Marshal Feng out of Tientsin and Peking, back towards Kalgan. Chang occupied Peking.

Despite their telegaams, their newspaper articles, their speeches, their protests at the time of Kuo's defeat, the intellectuals did not take up arms. They remained bystanders and watched Chang regain power by force. The more prominent fled. The less prominent are hoping to be overlooked in the crowd. One editor who was a bit slow was caught and summarily shot.

Marshal Feng, A Christian

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is a new type, produced by present-day conditions in China. Born the son of a non-commissioned officer, he started life as a private soldier without education, friends or influence. He has fought his way step by step to his present position. When a Colonel stationed outside of Peking he became acquainted with some native Christians. Of a serious nature, always trying to educate himself and profoundly discontented with the inefficiency, dishonesty, and selfishness which permeated Chinese official life, he was attracted to Christianity. He soon joined the Methodist Church. Christianity is regularly preached to his men and officers, with the result that a considerable number have become Christians.

Unlike the average Chinese officer, Feng takes a deep personal interest in everything concerning the physical, mental and spiritual welfare of his men. To insure having good material he will not enlist any former soldiers. He wants no ex-bandits preaching the advantages of looting. He takes young men straight from their farm or city home. From the beginning of their training, they are taught that they are soldiers of the Chinese Republic, that they must fight for that Republic alone and never for an individual. They are also taught to respect the rights, property, and

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persons of the civilians. Their military training, while not equal to the highest American standards, is excellent considering the facilities possessed. They are kept in good physical condition. Football, races, sports and gymnastics of all kinds are in evidence everythere. The officers are reasonably well trained. Whether in garrison or in the field they are always looking after their men—something unusual in China.

Feng's troops were put to a test last December when they drove General Li Ching-lin out of Tientsin. They had to carry three lines of modern trenches held by troops well equipped with a modern armament and plenty plenty of ammunition. Feng's force was something under 100,000 of all arms. His loss was between 12,000 and 13,000 killed and wounded. This meant a loss of from 16 to 18 per cent. for some of his Infantry units. A force which will take such a loss and persist in the attack is not to be despised. Wherever his troops went the civilian population testified to their good behavior.

Pressing Bandits Into Military Service

Marshal Wu Pei-fu is not a self-made man, as are Chang and Feng. He is one of the regular officers who, after graduating from a military school, have advanced grade by grade. Personally courageous and a good tactician, he does not rank at all high as a strategist. The troops directly under his supervision are fairly well disciplined and trained. The bulk of his force, however, is always made up of hastily raised and poorly equipped and trained troops. Large numbers are in reality bandits who, for pay and better chances of loot, join the army. They put little spirit into combat, and generally melt away when a real struggle begins and take to looting the countryside.

The three Marshals differ materially in their characters and in the opinion of them held by the public. Chang is a quiet, determined man who keeps by himself. His will is law. He will brook no opposition and will go to any length to break his opponents. He is extremely ambitious. The pepole under his control fear him. Throughout China as a whole he is unpopular. Marshal Feng is equally determined, but less likely to act as the result of his passions or desires. He weighs every move and always waits for the most favorable opportunity. He constantly is seen by the civilian population and by his troops. He frequently addresses large gatherings of his officers and men. He is respected and admired. At the same time his edicts against smoking, drinking, and gambling, and the generally puritanical methods of life which he endeavors to enforce prevent his being popular.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu is a typical China-man. Like all Chinese gentlemen he dearly loves to gather his friends around him for banquets which would more than satisfy any epicurean the world over. He takes life as he finds it and does not interfere with the habits nor worry about the woes or misconduct of the people about him. This, together with his physical courage, makes him personally popular with all classes of Chinese—which is far from meaning that they lend him practical support when needs it.

Marshals' Beliefs Differ

Marshal Chang believes in autocratic rule. Many believe he hopes to sit on the throne of China, others that he intends to restore the Manchus and be the strong man behind the throne. Marshal Feng abhors monarchy. He insists that any form of communism or bolshevism is impossible in China. His actions seem to bear out his statement that he is a strong believer in a republic. Marshal Wu insists he believes in a republican form of government. His actions indicate him to be largely an opportunist.

All the Marshals finance themselves primarily by taxation, sometimes forced, of the districts under their control. Whichever one is in control of Peking augments his resources from such funds as the national government may have managed to collect. At various times Japanese sources are reported to have aided Chang, Russian ones Feng, and British ones Wu.

The weakest point in the Chinese armies is the lack of good officers in the company and field-officer grade. This is slowly being correted as young men are now commencing to look upon the army as a career. The chance to go to foreign military schools is helping. At the present time there is a considerable number of Chinese officers who are graduates of Japanese military schools. There are eight Chinese graduates of West Point, our military academy all of whom, though still young, have attained field or general-officer rank.

During one of the recent civil wars one of our officers stationed with our 15th Infantry at Tientsin was taken seriously ill. The nearest place at which the delicate operation necessary could be satisfactorily performed was the Rockefeller Institute at Peking. Communications, however, had been cut by troop movements. One of the Chinese generals whose troops were in the vicinity was a classmate at West Point of the sick American officer. On learning of the matter he promptly turned over his private car and had the sick officer rushed to Peking, thus saving his life. Some time afterwards, when the officer, fully recovered, had returned to Tientsin, the army to which his Chinese friend belonged was decisively defeated. Soon after, a travel-stained and haggard Chinaman in civilian clothes appeared at the gate of the American barracks and asked to be shown the quarters of the officer who had been operated on. As far as the world knows he disappeared upon entering them. Rumor has it that he was the Chinese general and that his American classmate kept him hidden until one dark night when he was able to leave for a more friendly part of China.

Sixty years ago a small American or European force could successfully land anywhere in the Far East, regardless of armed resistance on the part of the natives. Japan, Korea, and China were all scenes of combats proving this. Japan was the first to realize that she must become a modern military power if she was to retain complete independence. The lifetime of some of her present-day leaders has witnessed the development from feudal Japanese armies to the armed forces of a first-class military power.

Twenty-six years ago this summer, at the Boxer uprising, 20,000 American, British, French, Russian, and Japanese troops fought their way from Tientsin to Peking. The immensely more numerous troops they whipped were practically without Artillery and were badly equipped as Infantry. They knew nothing of modern methods or tactics. Even in appearance they belonged to a bygone age. A continuation of the improvement which has taken place, will see China a first-class military power before the next twenty-five years will have passed.

U. S. Department of Commerce to Have G. $10,000,000 Building

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache in China has received word from Washington to the effect that of the appropriation of G. $50,000,000 for new government buildings passed by the last session of Congress, the sum of G.$10,000,000 will be used for the construction of a new building for the Department of Commerce. The new building will be located on the Mall, overlooking the Washington Monument and will be the largest government building in the world devoted to commerce. It will be six stories in height with a total of 1,000,000 square feet of space. The ground floor will be used exclusively for the parking of automobiles of employes, the space being sufficient for the parking of 500 cars. The building will house all of the 5,000 employes of the Department of Commerce.

Chinese-American Bank Makes Good Showing

According to a report appearing in the Chinese Economic *Bulletin* the undivided profits of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, 11A Nanking Road, Shanghai, together with surplus and reserve funds, amounted to $1,741,508.25 in 1925, according to the annual report. Its authorized capital is $10,000,000, of which $7,500,000 has been paid up. Bank notes in circulation total $2,034,376. It has total deposits of $15,485,563,27, $10,482,563.40 by individuals and $5,002,999.87 by banks. Its investments amount to $2,464,675,60 and its loans and discounts to $12,074,439.73. Its head office is in Peking, while the executive office is located in Shanghai. Branches are also situated in Hankow, Harbin, Tientsin, and Tsinan.

Chekiang Industrial Bank Also Prospers

The June 30 statement of the Chekiang Industrial Bank, just issued also shows a healthy condition, the note profit for the half year, plus the undivided profit for 1925 and Reserve fund amounting to $908,184.43. The capital of the Chekiang Industrial Bank is $2,000,000 and current and fixed deposits amount to $16,305,716.66. Cash on hand and with domestic and foreign banks amounts to $5,230,608.73 while the bank note reserve amounts to $1,755,000. Investments amount to $3,890,369.01 and loans, advancements and overdrafts amount to $10,273,760.27. The bank premises is carried at a valuation of $954.000.

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China Exports to U. S. A. for January---July, 1926

The following table compiled under the direction of Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, at Shanghai, China, from the declared export returns of the various American Consulates in China, obtained through the courtesy of the various officers in charge at these ports, shows the declared exports from the WHOLE OF CHINA to the United States for the month of July 1926 and the period January 1, to July 31, 1926, and gives a recapitulation for the first seven months of 1925 and 1926.

IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair (class 101 to 9939)

	Unit of Quantity	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Meats					
Eggs of Poultry					
In the shell (whole)	doz.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dried (whole)	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frozen „	„	273,980	40,794	403,980	61,570
Egg Products, froz.	„	.....	.....	656,504	200,745
Albumen, dry	„	508,960	353,555	2,348,021	1,602,979
„ frozen	„	49,980	5,645	320,620	38,527
Yolk, dry	„	652,350	225,344	1,517,750	488,260
„ frozen	„	.....	.....	541,757	89,599
Liquid egg	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Skins, Raw (except Furs) All Kinds					
Buffalo hides	pcs.	759		17,462	
	lbs.	31,810	4,798	748,836	135,906
Calf skins	pcs.	700		1,224	
	lbs.	470	451	1,290	706
Cattle hides	pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	lbs.	.....		.....	
Cow hides	pcs.	2,000		3,381	
	lbs.	23,604	5,707	46,288	12,337
Deer and doe skins	pcs.	680		67,777	
	lbs.	722	256	66,391	36,940
Goat and kid skins	pcs.	146,956		7,246,181	
	lbs.	75,957	105,510	6,060,401	5,876,216
Horse, colt and ass hides	pcs.	104		10,095	
	lbs.	129	72	13,433	11,561
Sheep and lamb skins	pcs.	12,763		263,556	
	lbs.	.....	15,253	.....	464,611
Furs, Dressed and Undressed					
Dog	pcs.	120,044	347,843	215,622	588,798
Ermine	„	55	114	30,421	58,489
Fox, all kinds	„	7,665	67,715	48,955	416,740
Hare and rabbit	„	67,063	14,492	1,072,858	248,542
Kolinsky	„	4,846	12,379	402,249	1,034,709
Marmot	„	29,175	42,318	1,129,562	1,727,473
Lynx	„	7	125	6,232	21,598
Marten	„	53	588	30,814	50,989
Raccoon	„	811	3,683	49,158	70,606
Sable	„	1,175	47,527	4,148	182,380
Squirrel	„	68,789	65,998	2,504,254	2,367,178
Weasel	„	14,509	25,223	1,377,774	2,192,365
Wolf	„	140	1,919	7,016	93,118
All others	„	222,050	195,324	1,859,628	2,704,637
Furs, Dressed—Others					
Moufflon (Goat & kid)	„	564	1,023	40,574	102,982
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins					
Dog & goatskins mats	pcs.	5,238	10,316	47,791	66,540
All other mfrs.	„	.....	197,962	.....	810,187
Miscellaneous Animal Products:					
Feathers & mfrs. of	lbs.	150,649	60,112	1,320,457	515,054
Intestines, etc.	„	208,667	224,205	.....	1,840,338
Total			$2,076,251		$24,112,530

Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (class 10311 to 17801)

Grains and Preparations					
Buckwheat	lbs.	.....	.....	100,000	2,141
Kaoliang	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vegetable Food Products, N.E.S.					
Beans	lbs.	.....	.....	309,565	9,347
Fodders and Feeds, N.E.S.					
Beancake and meal	lbs.	4,898,480	101,953	20,154,188	398,990
Fruits and Nuts:					
Ginger, preserved	lbs.	27,660	3,137	101,513	17,653
Peanuts, shelled	„	950,000	37,831	43,137,480	1,634,926
Peanuts, unshelled	„	150,000	5,717	3,095,810	113,046

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Walnuts, shelled	„	.....	.....	2,022,795	411,804
„ unshelled	„	50,000	2,648	253,300	16,206
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils					
Apricot & peach kernels		.....	.....	.....	.....
Flaxseed, linseed	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hempseed	„	500,292	12,062	2,381,355	80,071
Rapeseed	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sesame seed	„	172,720	10,339	1,259,070	62,407
Oil seeds, n.o.l.	„	20,000	661	.....	97,373
Bean oil	„	2,357,160	172,161	18,597,889	1,356,175
Peanut oil	„	4,125,954	360,142	13,062,543	1 262.952
Wood oil (Tung nuts)	„	9,592,143	1,058,263	38,776,464	4,252,169
All other oils	„	883,890	73,401	1,728,078	143,337
Vegetable tallow	„	296,353	23,211	3,209,005	287,085
Perilla oil	„	1,920,000	124,929	4,447,420	423,299
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea & Spices					
Cassia	lbs.	227,833	8,710	1,318,563	63,837
Tea	„	2,287,305	626,518	4,097,627	1,201,389
Total			$2,621,989		$11,834,210

Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except fibres and wood (class 20011 to 29616)

Gums, Resins & Balsams, N.E.S.					
Camphor, crude	lbs.	13,333	6,709	104,742	51,215
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N.E.S.					
Rhubarb	lbs.	6,720	1,840	35,539	9,(92
Camphor oil	„	10,496	990	10,496	990
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin					
Quebracho extract	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallnuts	„	191,320	22,111	2,082,974	232,698
Seeds, Except Oil Seeds					
Millet	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	„	.....	.....	.....	1,190
Tobacco					
Tobacco leaf	lbs.	440	118	5,025	1,486
Miscellaneous Vegetable Products					
Fans, palm leaf	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	25,815
Total			$31,768		$323,085

Group 3—Textiles (class 30011 to 39593)

Cotton					
Cotton, raw	lbs.	102,893	15,808	2,088,417	421,866
„ waste	„	50,808	4,169	270,419	24,949
„ lace & embroideries	value	.....	174,937	.....	1,369,358
„ misc. mfrs.	„	.....	5,258	.....	28,826
Other Vegetable Fibres, N.E.S.					
Fibres, vegetable & textile n. o. l.	value	.....	14,038	.....	239,326
Grass cloth & mfrs.	„	.....	.....	.....	26,707
Hats, straw	doz.	.....	.....	4,240	8,810
„ rush	„	9,600	3,039	41,242	26,802
„ fibre	„	265	2,114	1,617	21,793
Mattings & rugs	Sq. yds.	87,440	10,435	669,388	104,590
Strawbraid	yards	86,011,280	161,444	174,702,394	413,533
Wool and Hair					
Carpets, wool	Sq. yds.	51,965	427,513	349,673	2,851,456
Wool, sheep's	lbs.	1,153,396	243,729	7,625,621	1,997,396
Hair, goat	„	.. ..	.....	98,829	20,742
„ camel	„	.....	.....	296,313	148,351
„ horse	„	40,426	33,530	696,216	477,156
„ human, raw, Asiatic	„	206,712	83,286	1,281,810	555,928
„ nets, human	„	10,486	82,040	66,823	567,059
„ all other	„	91,315	35,347	647,674	255,034
Silk					
Silk, raw	lbs.	576,877	2,853,697	3,907,008	19,463,233
„ wild	„	182,011	513,324	1,231,921	3,146,246
„ waste	„	211,651	143,087	2,363,707	1,842,723
„ piece goods	„	1,950	7,296	63,031	323,239
„ embroideries	value	.....	18,335	.....	98,325
„ miscellaneous	„	.....	2,974	.....	44,321
„ pongees	lbs.	12,036	36,686	176,839	564,810
„ cocoons, pierced	„	.....	.....	17,386	26,122
Total			$4,870,086		$34,868,721

(Group 4—Wood and Paper—class 40181—48724.)

Manufactures of Wood					
Bamboo mfrs.	value	.....	29,486	.....	147,413

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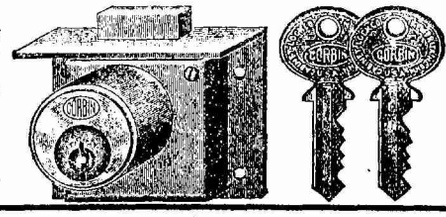

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Rattan, reed and woodware	„	.....	7,552	.....	94,261
Blackwoodware	„	.....	4.164	.....	40,860
Lacquerware	„	.....	1,917	.....	13,025
Paper, Except Printed Matter					
Paper	lbs.	.....	2,127	.....	21,015
Umbrellas	Nos.	661	88	166,851	39,598
Lanterns	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and Other Printed Matter					
Books	Value	.....	4,183	.....	12,846
Total			$49,517		$368,640

Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (class 50011 to 59590)

Coal, Petroleum and Asphalt					
Coal	tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay and Clay Products					
Porcelain, China-ware, Pottery, etc.	value	.....	14,374	.....	76,957
Other Non-Metallic Minerals					
Jadeware	value	.....	9,029	.....	184,619
Precious stones	„	.....	1,649	.....	7,225
Total			$25,052		$268,801

Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, Except Machinery and Vehicles (class 60011 to 69999)

Iron and Steel					
Iron ore	tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pig Iron	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ferro-Alloying Metals					
Tungsten ore	lbs.	.....	.....	409,853	73,511
Aluminium, Antimony, and Cobalt					
Antimony, crude	lbs.	.....	22.470	.....	255,225
„ regulus	„	.....	139,760	.....	1,771,738
Copper, Brass and Bronze					
Brass, and mfrs. of	lbs.	.....	32,755	.....	216,112
Bronze „ „ „ „		.....	.....	.....	251
Copper „ „ „ „		.....	51	.....	630
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware					
Gold bars	Ounces	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold coins	value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewelry	„	.....	.....	.....	3,713
Total			$195,036		$2,320,820

Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (class 70011 to 79361)

NIL NIL

Group 8—Chemicals (class 80021 to 87519)

Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations					
Blister flies	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Chemicals					
Acid, tannic	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other chemicals and drugs	„	.....	.....	.....	717
Musk	„	1	183	98	19,331
Antimony, oxide	„	.....	8,820	.....	206,991
Explosives, Firecrackers and Ammunition					
Firecrackers	lbs.	68,307	8,366	1,746,477	376,093
Total			$17,369		$603,132

Group 9—Miscellaneous (class 90101 to 99999)

Art Works					
Art, works of	value	.....	29,518	.....	187,646
Miscellaneous Articles					
Bristles	lbs.	543,283	626,532	.....	2,549,940
Household & personal effects	value	.....	7,220	.....	44,026
Mah Jongg	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unenumerated articles	„	.....	496,869	.....	2,617,894
Totals			$1,160,145		$5,399,506
GRAND TOTAL*			$11,047,213		$8,099,445

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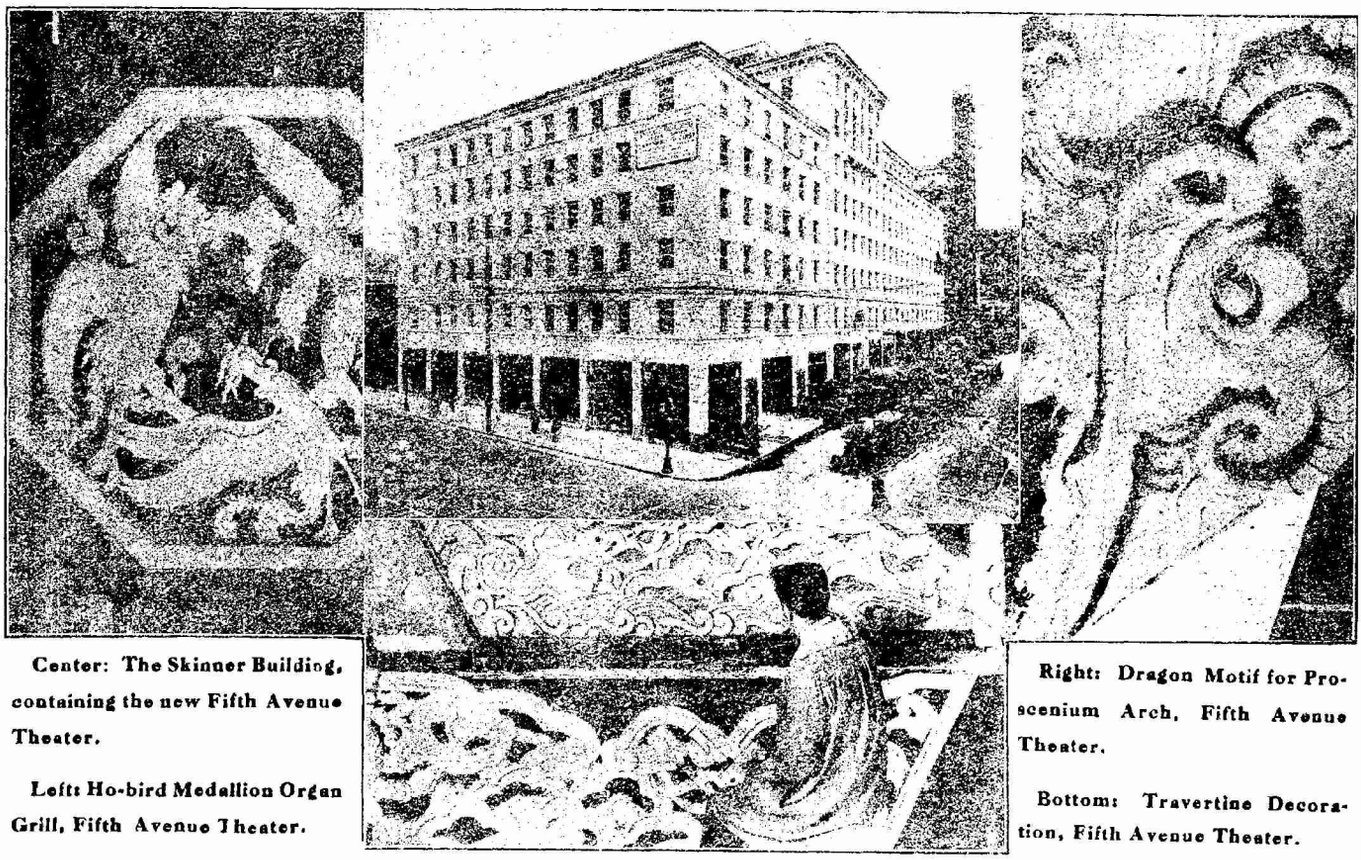
38-015

Oriental Decorations in Seattle Theater



Center: The Skinner Building, containing the new Fifth Avenue Theater.

Left: Ho-bird Medallion Organ Grill, Fifth Avenue Theater.

Right: Dragon Motif for Proscenium Arch, Fifth Avenue Theater.

Bottom: Travertine Decoration, Fifth Avenue Theater.

The above is a picture of the new Skinner Building, soon to be completed in Seattle, which will house the magnificent new Fifth Avenue Theater, one of the largest and most palatial movie houses on the Pacific Coast. The theater will have a capacity of 3,000 and will be under the supervision of Washington State Theaters, Inc.

Of chief interest in connection with the construction of the Theater is the fact that the interior decorations are to be of Oriental Chinese designs, the work being done under the direction of C. F. Liljestrom, of S. and G. Gump of San Francisco. Mr. Liljestrom spent several years in China and made a close study of Chinese art. The general architectual design of the Theater was by R. C. Reamer. The Chinese designs in the interior of the Theater consist, as indicated in the illustration above, a large dragon coiled inside the dome. Then other dragon designs appear on the pillars about the walls. The phoenix symbol also appears on the walls and beams. The stage which is 100 feet wide is also decorated with Chinese designs including the lotus, moutan, horned orange with typical Chinese dog and lion designs. The carpets and interior furnishings are also adaptations of Chinese artistic designs.

The inspiration for the Chinese decorations in the theater came from Julean Arnold, U. S. Commerecial Attache in China, who was in Seattle last year. Mr. Arnold suggested to J. F. Douglas, mayor of Seattle, that inasmuch as Seattle constituted one of the great gateways of the American continent for China, that the city should construct a building emblematical of this fact. The result was the decision to utilize Chinese designs in the interior decorations of the Theater. Mr. Arnold recently received a cable from the Mayor of Seattle stating that the new Theater would be opened in September.

Announcement —

Toyo Murakami, art and Oriental curio specialists, formerly located at the Palace Hotel on Nanking Road, have removed to their new premises at Corner of Kiangse and Ezra Roads, Shanghai.

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News from Central China

Roy Chapman Andrews, one of the world's most noted explorers, arrived in Hankow early Thursday morning to take part in the Interport Polo match between Peking and Hankow. The other three members of the team who came with him are Lt. Colonel Smallwood, who is Captain and will play No. 3; Major Wade, of the East Yorks, Commandant of the British Guard in Peking, who will play No. 4; and Mr. Lewishon, who plays No. 2.

A demand for the sum of $2,500,000 has been made on the Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Bankers Association. With this request for a "loan" the Tupan stated that any who acted indifferntly toward the request would be regarded as deliberately delaying and hindering military operations. "Let there be no delay in observing this order," says the Tupan's manifesto.

A Kwangtung Chinese, alleged to be a Kuomintang spy and labor agitator, was beheaded on Friday morning at six o'clock, under orders of Marshal Wu Pei-fu. Reasons given for the execution are said to be that the Chinese, Li Lieh-ting, was sent here to organize labor unions with the object of causing trouble in this center and thus delaying the Allied expedition against the southern forces.

Since Wednesday there has been a steady influx of Chinese into the Concessions from Wuchang and Hankow native cities. Rents have risen proportionately, even to three or four times the usual figure, and empty houses are at a premium.

Mr. J. W. Moore the A. P. C. installation manager at Changsha who was kidnapped some time ago by a armed bandits, has now been released. Mr. Moore is reported to be well in health, and appears to have suffered no apparent ill effects.

The Yuenkiang Maru, of the N. K. K., was fired upon by the southern troops at Sinti on Tuesday while making an attempt to sail to Changsha. The steamer was forced to return to Hankow. No casualties have been reported.

Yangtze River vessels are having a trying time of it between Chingling and Shasi, due to indiscriminate firing by troops stationed along the river bank. Both Jardine and Butterfield will have a vessel going to Ichang this Sunday. Jardine is sending the s. s. "Kiangwo" and Butterfield the s. s. "Shasi." These steamers will be convoyed to Inchang and return by H. M. S. "Scarb."

A dispatch from Kinkow states that during the last few days no less than 20 dead bodies have been recovered from the river there. They are thought to be the bodies of some of the victims of the recent "Tayuen" disaster on the Upper Yangtze.

The highest watermark to date this season was reached early Saturday morning when the river here touched the 49 foot mark. The water, however, soon after commenced to fall the turn continuing throughout the last two days. Meanwhile the Taiping and Sinseng Roads remain inundated with water coming out of the native city.

On the morning of the 22nd inst. Tuli Chen Kia-mao went to the Wu Tai sluice where he offered a sacrifice to the God of the River, and prayed that the water would recede. He will get credit for efficacious prayers for a further drop is reported to-day.

Within the past three weeks two disastrous fires have occured on Tachimen in the Chinese City here. The last one broke out near Messrs. Jardine Matheson's hide godown and destroyed several hundred cottages at about midnight on Saturday.

The Hupeh Provincial Assembly has not held an election for several years although the term of office of some of the members have long expired. The Hankow Chinese Bar Association and other leading organizations have now sent a petition to the Provincial Government asking that an election of new members for the Assembly be held some time this year.

On Sunday afternoon four Chinese houses in the Tien Pao Hong collapsed through the effects of the flood. One death is reported and four other people were injured.

The third annual convention of the Hupeh Union of Chambers of Commerce, which had been in session here for the past three weeks, was formally closed yesterday afternoon. The delegates from the various districts have met no less than fifteen times and adopted 89 resolutions concerning the provincial tax issue and other local trade and currency problems in general.

The Benevolent Association who have undertaken the care of flood refugees from Hunan for some time past have now erected a huge mat shed for their accommodation on the Houcheng maloo. They have had water pipes laid on, and electric light installed so that babies shall not be trodden on in the dark. A large number of soldiers have been detailed for their protection against kidnappers who are reported to be active against the children.

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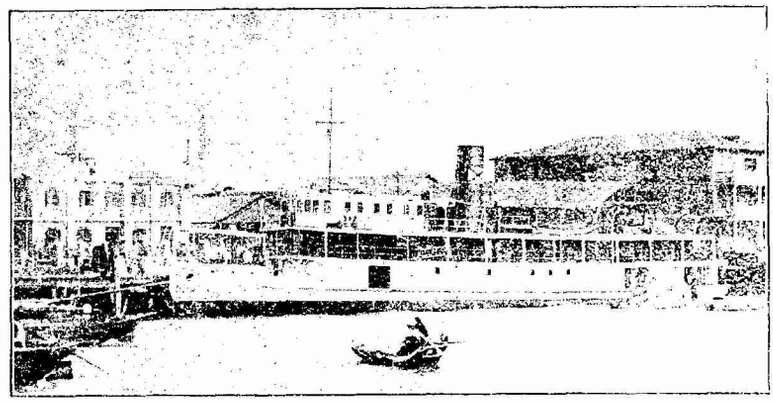

Twin Screw Shallow Draft Steamer, "Teh Yang Maru" for the Upper Yangtsze service built and engined by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works in 1922 for Japanese interests.

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An abuse is reported in the native press by rogues preying upon the stupider class of the public.It appears that from the beginning of the year, the Hankow Light and Waterworks Company have been paying rewards for information against those stealing water or light. A certain section has been teaching people methods of stealing both light and water, and then reap the reward for information. The large number of people fined recently has called the attention of the authorities to the practice.

The government primary schools here are now being confronted by extreme financial stress. It is generally realized that unless funds are forthcoming to cover three months payment, there is not the slightest hope of their being re-opened for the fall term. The teachers of the schools have not been paid for some seven months, and those who have returned to their homes are not willing to come back to resume work. In spite of the daily conferences of the directors of the schools no definite news regarding educational funds is available.

The Hupeh residents in the Capital are straining their efforts to raise funds for the relief of their fellow-provincials who are suffering considerably on account of floods. They called a meeting in in their Guild last week for the discussion of ways and means to obtain as many subscription as they can. It was also resolved that Miss Yang Nai-mei, the popular moving picture actress of Shanghai who is now in Peking, Nes Lang-fang and Yang Shiu-lao be asked to hold performances at an appointed date in aid of the flood sufferers in this province.

Three more Chinese were brought before theMixed Court last week in connexion with the possession and utterance of 179 counterfelt banknotes, purporting to be those of the $5 denomination of the Bank of China, well-knowing that they were false.

General Kou Ying-chieh, Tupan of Honan, has promised in a telegram to the government to suppress the remnant of Fan Chung-shou's bandit forces within a month.

In order to rid Hankow of Bolshevik agitators who are reported to be busy at work now in spreading propaganda for the Red troops at present menacing Hunan and Hupeh, Tupan Chen Kia-mu has instructed Wang Shih-chieh, Chief of the Wuhan Criminal Investigation Bureau, to conduct frequent inspections of all hotels in the Chinese City and to keep a watchful eye on the activities of radical student and labor leaders.

Hankow, Aug 30, 1926.

News from South China

The District Attorney of Canton has dismissed one of the numerous cases in which Dr. Chao S. Bok, former Chief Justice of the South China Supreme Court, has bronght against Mr. Loo Hing-yuan, Kuomintang Attorney-General. The case recently heard and dismissed was one in which Dr. Bok alleged the Attorney-General had made remarks in his speeches, official reports, and letters to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Generalissimo, reflecting on the personal character and public acts of the former Chief Justice. The case has aroused considerable interest, especially in legal circles and among returned students. Dr. Bok is a graduate of a well-known American University famous for its law school, while Mr. Loo, A. M. L. L. B., trained at Oxford, is a British Barrister-at-Law. Since there will be no trial in this case, the Canton District Attorney finding no cause of action to prosecute the Attorney-General, the public will be deprived of a possible chance of seeing these two emminent lawyers fighting a personal legal dual in the Canton District Court. It is understood that Dr. Bok may bring the charges before the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, but Mr. Loo's friends are suggesting that it would be unfair, as decision of the Committee would be based on sentiment, while that of a judicial court must be based on law and precedents. The charges against Mr. Loo by Dr. Bok filed with the Board of Indictments have not yet been heard; but the puzzle is how Mr. Loo will be tried, in case the Board does find true bills against him. Mr. Loo is also Chief Justice of the Kwangtung High Court and Presiding Judge of the Special Criminal Court as well as a judge of the Administrative Court bef re one of which he must be tried, unless a special court of impeachment is created by the Kuomintang to hear the more or less personal disputes between two former associates of the Supreme Court in South China.

The "Minchun" in Fukien, mercenaries supporting the Kuomintang, have commenced action to check regular troops going to Kwangtung to suppress the "Reds." It is understood that the Swatow Kuomintang-ites are advancing towards Kwangtung-Fukien borders.

Kuomintang inspired reports in Canton claim success in all directions. Aside from denouncing reports by foreign news agencies which have given Nankow as fallen and the Kuominchun as retreating, Kuomintang information has it that the whole province is now in the hands of the followers

of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The Kuomintang will celebrate its success in arms both at Nankow and in Hunan shortly when the League of Workers, Farmers, Students, and Merchants, an organ subsidized by the Kuomintang, will direct the celebration under the auspices of the Central Executive Committee.

All important points and fortifications in Kwangtung will be equipped with wireless apparatus for the exchange of messages during the period of internal war, according to decision of the Kuomintang. No vessel, Chinese or foreign, may now pass any of the Kuomintang controlled fortifications at night.

Visitors to Canton sojourning at hotels are to be subjected to inspection daily in order to prevent espionage on the part of "anti-Reds," the secret agents of whose organization are now present in the Southern Capital, according to information reaching Kuomintang headquarters.

The Officer Commanding the 5th Kuomintang Army within whose territory the robbery of Train No. 3 of the Canton-Samshui Railroad took place on August 13 is offering a reward for the discovery of the offenders and the passengers captured. So far no real culprit in connection with the robbery has been arrested, and the suspects caught and homes raided have been more or less innocent sufferers. Since detectives have been sent out to cover the case, some one must be caught, and it is alleged that many of those having been detained as suspects have had no knowledge of the robbery whatever.

Conflicts between the "Red" and the "anti-Red" sympathizers in the form of street fights and labor union disputes have now spread from Canton, Fatshan, and Kongmoon to as far as Swatow, where similar fracas have been reported lately. In Kityang, near Swatow, some 3,000 to 4,000 Kuomintang-ites attacked "anti-Reds" belonging to the New Citizens Club and killed or wounded nearly 50 persons, according to a report from Swatow, on August 11th.

As a means of war funding for the Kuomintang Northern Expedition in Hunan, a system of license for opium smokers is to be inaugurated in Canton by the Kuomintang. Persons desiring to smoke anywhere and any brand of this drug may get a $1,200 annual license, while those who smoke within certain area and only certain brand may pay $120 annually or $10 a month. It is not expected that very many will take out high licenses but this order will be a base upon which an unlicensed smoker, when arrested, will be fined.

According to reports from "anti-Red" sources, Tuchun Chow Yin-jen of Fukien may personally command his provincial army for the relief of Kiangsi from an anticipated "Red" incroachment. Militarists in Kiangsi have all pledged their support to General Sun Chuan-fang, now head of the allied troops of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Anhwei, and Fukien, for the campaign against the "Reds," or in South China known as the Kuomintang.

From August 25 to 31 the Canton Strike Committee will sell badges and scrolls at prices ranging from five dollars to 40 cents for the benefit of the strikers. All persons failing to wear a badge and any household or shop not displaying a scroll may be considered as unfriendly to the anti-imperialist movement; and through this process, not only funds may be raised, but also it is possible to show that all Canton is for the Kuomintang.

The Kuomintang is ordering all public offices in Canton to be closed to business and at half-mast on August 21 out of respect to the anniversary of the death of Mr. Liao Chung-hoi, the foremost Chinese Bolshevist leader who was assassinated by disappointed politicians a year ago while coming out of a meeting of the Kuomintang Committee at Waichow Guild Hall. Another killed at the same time by a stray bullet was Mr. Chan Chow-lum, former editor of the *China News* of Hongkong, who did not succumb to the wound until a day later, while Mr. Liao died on the 20th. The two assassins who killed Mr. Liao and accidentally Mr. Chan were caught in the act and shot while trying to escape. Since the deaths of Mr. Liao and Mr. Chan, a number of prominent Kuomintang-ites have been accused of being in the conspiracy, and so far a trial has only brought one insignificant Kuomintang-ite to justice. Mr. Chu Chok-man, another Kuomintang leader accused of having formed the plot, has succeeded in escaping from Canton, and the Kuomintang is still holding a warrant out for his arrest. The Kuamintang is offering $30,000 for Mr. Chu, dead or alive.

Three local Kuomintang chiefs in Toyshan-Chan Chok-sam, Yip Lan-cho, and Tan Ngan-ying—accused of having used their party's connections to oppress the populace, were executed at Kongmoon on August 16 Before joining the Kuomintang, these three officers were well-known bandit chiefs whose names were at one time a terror to all defenceless villages in the Toyshan District.

Canton, August 28.

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TO PUGET SOUND - ELECTRIFIED

Men and Events

Dr. Mary Stone returned to Shanghai last week after a trip to the United States.

Dr. L. N. Downs who has been in Japan on vacation, has returned to Shanghai.

Mark L. Moody of Mark L. Moody, Inc., Shanghai has returned from a vacation at Tsingtao.

Mr. and Mrs. A.C. de Sowerby of the *China Journal of Science and Arts* have returned from a visit to Tsingtao.

C. D. Culbertson, manager of the Eastman Kodak Company, accompanied by Mrs. Culbertson, departed this week for the United States for a several weeks' trip.

Mrs. F. P. Bills, wife of F. Bills of Bills Motors, Inc., who has been spending the summer in Tsingtao, will return with their children to Shanghai this week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Morris of the British-American Tobacco Company are planning to depart on Sunday, September 5 for a four or five months trip to the United States and Great Britain.

The U. S. Flagship *Isobel*, now anchored in the Shanghai harbor was damaged by being struck by a ship belonging to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company on Saturday, August 28.

The American Players, amateur dramatic organization of Shanghai will give the play, "The Best People," one of New York's 1924 successes, at the Carlton Theater on September 23, 24 and 25.

John Gillam of the British Cigarette Company of Hankow arrived in Shanghai last week to meet his brother Alexander G. Gillam of Richmond, Va., who is joining the faculty of St. John's University this fall.

E. B Gregory of the British-American Tobacco Company has returned to Shanghai after a visit to the United States. Mrs. Gregory and their children who are now visiting relatives in Vancouver will return to Shanghai shortly.

S. K. Wong, recently a member of the faculty of the University of Southern California, has joined the teaching staff of Shanghai College. Prior to going to America Mr. Wong was a student at the Y. M. C. A. Middle School at Foochow.

W. S. Fleming, member of the firm Fleming and Allman, attorneys, Shanghai, has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai in place of George S. Tucker who has gone to America a for visit.

T. Funatsu, former Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, who recently resigned in order to accept the position of director-general of the Japanese Cottonmill Owners' Association, who has been in Shanghai investigating conditions, has returned to Japan.

Hsu Yuan, Shanghai Commissioner of Foreign Affairs whose resignation was reported last week, has upon the urgent request of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, decided to withdraw his resignation. He has however asked for leave of absence on account of ill health.

Approximately 100 Chinese students, mostly members of the Shanghai University and Shanghai College of Law, have registered as candidates for admission to the Whampoa Military Cadet School at Canton. Several have already departed for Canton.

Carl F. Rehnberg, manager of Colgate and Company in China, who has been on a businese trip to the United States, is expected back in Shanghai in two or three weeks. Mrs. A. Hawkes, mother of Mrs. Rehnberg, is accompanying Mr. Rehnberg back to Shanghai.

About 700 members of the so-called Chinese Volunteer Corps, stationed in native territory about Shanghai, were disarmed upon the orders of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang on Saturday, August 28, and shipped to Nanking. Each of the men was given the sum of $20.

Walter Whiffen, who has been correspondent for the *Associated Press* in Peking for several years has been transferred to Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. Glenn Babb, formerly with the *Japan Advertiser* in Tokyo but recently with the *Associated Press* in New York, will succeed Mr. Whiffin at Peking.

C. J. Ferguson of the Textile department of Andersen, Meyer and Company, Shanghai, has just returned to China following an eight-months business trip through India, Europe and the United States. Mr. Ferguson returned by way of Peitaho where he visited his family, prior to returning in Shanghai.

The International Institute of China held a "Conference of all Religions," at the Institute Building, 318 Avenue Joffre at 4 p. m, Sunday, August 29. The subject discussed was

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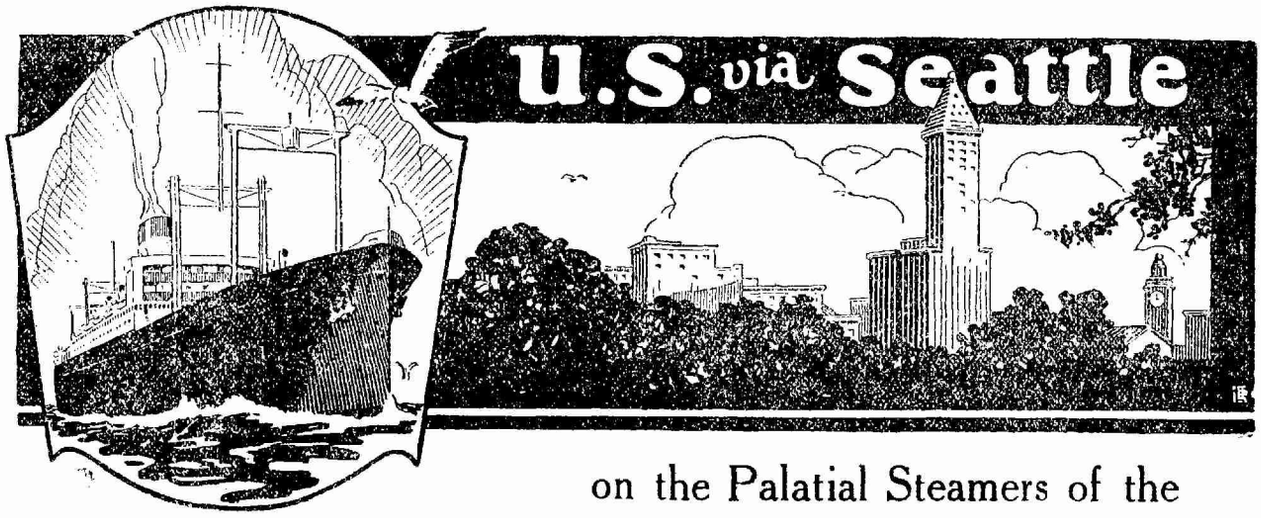

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KIANGWAN ROAD—SHANGHAI

"Reasons for Opposing the Reviling of Mohamed and Islam." The Rev. Even Morgan presided and Dr. Gilbert Reid opened the discussion.

Hallett Abend and O. C. Carter, newspaper correspondents connected with the North American Newspaper Alliance, who have been in Shanghai for several weeks have departed for Peking where they will be connected with the Peking Leader for several months before returning to the United States.

Announcements have been received in Shanghai of the forthcoming wedding of Miss Viviene Ann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Albert Baxert of Oakland, Cal., to Cecil Banks Gardner of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai. The wedding will take place on September 15 at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Oakland.

For once American interests in China are not affected by the institution of a so-called illegal tax. In this instance, the tax is the new levy placed wine and spirits by the officials of Tsingtao. Since none of these articles are imported into China from the United States, Amercan interests were unaffected when new tax was recently instituted.

According to the August *Bulletin* of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, the following local hrms have recently been elected to membership, Black, Wilson and Company, Architects; York Shipley, Inc.; American Bank Note Company, The American Chamber now has a membership of 109 firms, probably the largest in its history.

Prof. F. C. Wilcox has been appointed to the faculty of Shanghai College in place of Prof. E. J. Anderson, who resigned to accept the position as principal of the Shanghai American School. Prof. Wilcox is a graduate of Kalamazoo College and Union Theological Seminary and recently has been principal of the Baptist Mission Academy at Ningpo.

The Soviet Government has announced that M. Karakhan, Ambassador in Peking is returning home on vacation this fall, but that Mr. Karakhan's departure is not to be interpreted as a response to the demands of Marshal Chang Tso-ling for his withdrawal from the Chinese Capital. It is thought in Peking, however, that Mr. Karakhan will not return to China.

The Rev. C. Ruyffelaert, Catholic priest connected with Suiyuan vicariate, was shot and killed by Chinese bandits in Shansi Province, recently according to a statement of the Procure of Missions Belges of Shanghai. A Chinese assistant who was accompanying the priest was also killed. Father Ruyffelaert was born in Belgium in 1886 and has been missionary in Suiyuan since 1910.

There has just been completed in the mill district of Shanghai at the corner of Robinsen and Ferry Roads, a handsome memorial clock tower 105 feet high, which was built by Japanests as a memerial to Richei Kawamura, late president of the Naigai Wata Kaisha Cotton Mills, Lld. The clock is 7½ feet in diameter and when illuminated can be seen throughout the mill district.

Dr. A. H. Swan of Shanghai who on vacation at Tsingtao performed a daring rescue in the surf at Iltis Hook, according to word received in Shanghai. A Mr. Eames, who was bathing in the surf, was caught in the breakers and was being carried out to sea when Dr. Swan seized a life preserver and after much difficulty succeeded in bringing Mr. Eames to the beach were he was revived.

Col. Carmi A. Thompson special commissioner who is investigating conditions in the Philippiues for President Coolidge, stated in an interview at Manila recently that he had also been instructed to make a "confidential investigation" of conditions in China for the U.S. President. Col. Thompson stated that he expected to spend 24 days in Peking and probably would stay at the American Legation.

Judgment was given for the plaintiff in the British Supreme Court on Saturday, August 28 in an action brought against L. K. Kentwell, British attorney by Chow Kwei-ching. Mr. Chow brought the action against Mr. Kentwell to obtain from Mr. Kentwell an accounting of funds alleged to have been received by Mr. Kentwell in the liquidation of the Shanghai Chinese Coal Produce and Stock Exchange several years ago.

Otto Heinsohn, German citizen who has been detained for several weeks by the military officials at Foochow, has been released according to a *Reuters* message from Foochow dated Aug. 25. Mr. Heinsohn was arrested on August 7 without a warrant and was dragged shackled through the streets. According to reports from German sources Mr. Heinsohn was detained because the previous manager of his company had failed to carry out a deal with the local Chinese militarists for the delivery of a shipment of arms.

J. Maryin Howes, for the past six years, business manager, of the Shanghai American School has been appointed Clerk of the United States Court for China,

succeeding Wm. A. Chapman, who was arrested in Seattle recently charged with the embezzlement of Court funds. Mr. Howes, who came to Shanghai from Portland, was employed first as teacher of science at the American School, but later made business manager. Mr. Howes' appointment as Clerk of the Court is subject to confirmation at the next session of Congress.

Dr. F. B. Cressey of Shanghai College, who was attacked and severely beaten by Chinese bandits while on a trip in northern Chihli Province several weeks ago has returned to Shanghai. The incident happened while Dr. Cressey was traveling in a small boat on the Lwan early in July. According to his account of the affair he was attacked on the night of July 13 by a party of six bandits. The bandits were looking for pistols and ammunition and when none were immediately found in the baggage, Dr. Cressey was severely beaten and all of his property stolen.

The Soviet Embassy in Peking has protested to the Peking Government against the arrest and detention of Prof. Posdneyev of Leningrad University and Mr. Murakuyev, agent of the Soviet Trade Mission in Tientsin. The arrests were made by "white" Russians in the service of Marshal Chang Chung-chang in Shantung Province and were effected while the Soviet citizens were traveling through Tsinanfu on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. The two travelers were dragged from the train and taken to a guard room in the barracks where they were stripped and all of their properties taken. The Chinese Government has not yet replied to the request for their release.

The annual report of the International Anti-Opium Association of Peking, which has just been issued, contains a complete report on the opium growing and smuggling situation in China for 1925-1926. The cultivation of poppies, states the report, has changed little from 1924-1925. Owing to the disturbed political and military situation, poppies are cultivated under official auspices in every province in the country except two, Shansi and Suiyuan. In some places production of opium has stopped, not because of official prohibition, but because the production of the previous year was so great that it is a "glut on the market." The amount of foreign narcotics seized by the customs during the year was 10,846 ounces.

Copies have just been received of the annual review of the activities of the Rockefeller Foundation by Geo. E. Vincent, president of the organization. According to the report the Foundation expended the sum of G. $9,113,730 during the year, portions of which went to aid 18 countries in combatting hookworm disease. In addition the foundation assisted rural health services in 220 counties in 26 American states and 18 districts in Brazil, Poland, Czeche-Slovakia, Austria and France. Precautionary measures against yellow fever were taken in Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Honduras. Malaria was combatted in 12 American states in Brazil, Argentine and Italy, and in addition assistance in various froms rendered to various educational institutions in different parts of the world.

A new film by the Movie Department of the British-American Tobacco Company, will be shown at the Carlton Theater on September 9, 10 and 11. There will be three showing daily at 3, 5 and 9:15 o'clock daily. The title of the film is "Filial Piety," and will deal with the problems involved in the readjustment from old to new conditions in China. There will be a private showing for members of the press and profession at 5 o'clock September 2.

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38-023

Political Developments for Week Ending September 1

According to reports received from Hankow on Wednesday, August 31, Marshal Wu Pei-fu was seriously wounded and his troops were falling back in disorder on Wuchang.

There were also unconfirmed reports that military officials in the Hankow district were going over to the Southern side.

The center of political gravity in China continues in the vicinity of Hankow, the "Pittsburgh of Asia," owing to the impending struggle between the armies of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander of the Kuomintang, and Marshal Wu Pei-fu, commander of the Chihli, or Northern forces. As the *London Observer* recently put it, there are elements involved in this struggle which have not been present in previous battles of militarist factions in China, hence the unusual interest which attaches to the struggle, even among foreigners in China who have become somewhat calloused to China's internal wars.

The special interest which attaches to the present struggle at Hankow is due to the fact that if Canton wins, it is bound to tremendously increase the prestige of the Kuomintang which is pledged to a policy of treaty abrogation. With the Kuomintang firmly established in the Yangtsze Valley at Hankow, many of the other provinces would in all probability go over to their side, hence a Peking Government controlled by Marshal Chang Tso-ling would be in a more impossible situation than is the present hybrid cabinet made up of Chang Tso-ling and Wu Pei-fu followers.

Was the Kuominchun Defeated?

Another uncertain element in the situation is the present status of the Kuominchun, or Christian General's forces in the Northwest. One of the *Review's* correspondents in the North recently writes, advising that the propaganda regarding the Allied success at Nankow and Kalgan be taken with the proverbial "grain of salt" explaining that the Kuominchun was not defeated, but had quietly and in an orderly manner withdrawn from Nankow and Kalgan "fully ten days" before Chang Tso-ling or Wu Pei-fu knew anything about it and that the only result was the wasting of a lot of valuable ammunition by the Allies in disfiguring the landscape in the vicinity of the Nankow Pass. Where the Kuominchun has gone is not definitely established, one report having it that the Christian General's forces had dropped back to Suiyuan and ultimately would withdraw to Shensi and Kansu if necessary. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Kuominchun has constructed an excellent motor road from the head of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway at Paotowchen in Suiyuan Provincette Lanchowfu, the capital of Kansu. The Christian General, Feng Yu-hsiang, who has been in Moscow for many months has now returned to China, according to reports from the North and simultaneously with his return has been the announcement that a definite alliance between the Kuominchun and the Kuomintang has at last been effected and under the terms the Christian General has agreed to join the Central Military Committee of the Kuomintang.

To revert to the situation at Hankow, we are informed by the *Hankow Herald* that a "truly grave situation" was averted by the arrival of Marshal Wu Pei-fu and the fresh Northern forces in Hankow. "Had Wu not arrived when he did," explains the editor of the *Herald*, "the Southerners probably would have taken Wuchang, on the opposite side of the Yangtsze from Hankow, in which case the battle would have taken place in the densely populated commercial districts." But now that Wu has arrived, conditions have become stabilized in southern Hupeh Province and the chances are the fighting will be in the vicinity of Yochow in Northern Hunan which is now in the possession of the Southern troops.

Business Seriously Affected

Business firms, especially of British nationality, have been seriously disturbed by the fighting in Hunan which resulted in the complete control of the province by the Southern or Kuomintang troops. The boycott of British products which has been in existence in Kwangtung for a year has been extended to Hunan and British firms immediately felt the pressure as the Southerners advanced. In view of the interest in the outcome of the present struggle in Central China, the following summary of the situation in the various provinces, compiled by the *Hankow Herald* is of special interest:

Shengking, Kirin and Heilungkiang—The Three Eastern Provinces, all under direct control of Marshal Chang Tso-lin. A large portion of troops belonging to the Mukden warlord have been dispatched inside the Great Wall and are fighting against the Kuominchun in the Northwest.

Kansu—under the dominating influence of Feng Yu-hsiang. Since the fall of Nankow, the Allied armies have been conducting an attack against the Kuominchun in this part of the country.

Shensi—Tupan is Gen. Li Fu-chen—under the influence of Feng Yu-hsiang, Marshal Wu's armies have been invading this province for several months with the result that about half of the territory has come under the control of the Allies.

Chihli—Tupan is Gen. Chu Yu-pu who was appointed to the office after the general withdrawal of the Kuominchun from the province. Chu is Chang Tso-lin's man. The province is partly under Chang's influence and partly Wu's troops are stationed in Changsintien, Paotingfu and other parts in southern Chihli.

Shantung—Tupan is Marshal Chang Tsung-chang, Mukden's man. The Shantung forces are engaged in the campaign against the Kuominchun.

Shansi—Tupan is Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, known as the "model Tuchun." He has declared affiliation with Wu Pei-fu and his troops have been fighting against the Kuominchun.

Honan—Tupan is *Gen. Kow Yin-chieh, appointed by Marshal* Wu after the defeat of the Kuominchun under Gen. Yueh Wei-chin. The province is being menaced by bandits under the leadership of Fang Tsung-shui, who is reported to have been bought over by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek of the south. During the last two days, Wu passed through the province and made arrangements for mobilizing troops against Canton's expeditionary forces.

Hupeh—Tupan is Gen. Chen Kia-mu, appointed by Marshal Wu after the death of Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan last year. Hupeh is now in imminent danger of attack by the southern forces from Hunan.

Hunan—formerly under the sphere of influence of Marshal Wu. The governor was Chao Heng-ti who was ousted by Gen. Tang Sen-chi. The province is being invaded by Canton's Anti-North expeditionary forces and has virtually come under the control of Chiang Kai-shek.

Anhui—Tupan is Gen. Chen Tiao yuan—under Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's influence.

Kiangsi—Tupan is Gen. Teng Yu-cho—under Sun's influence. Province is making preparations against the southern invaders.

Kiangsu—Tupan is Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, warlord of the five southeastern provinces. Kiangsu is sending troops to Kiangsi to assist Gen. Teng Yu-cho.

Chekiang—Tupan is Gen. Lu Hsiang ting—under Sun's influence.

Fukien—Tupan is Gen. Chow Yin-jen—under Sun's influence—province is also entering into the war against the south. Latest report indicates that Fukien troops will invade Kwangtung by way of the East River.

Kwangtung and Kwangsi under the dictatorship of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the youthful Chekiang militarist. The two Kwangs form the southern regime which is sending an expedition against the North.

Szechuen—Tupan is Gen. Teng Hsi-hou and civil Governor is Yang Sen. There are at present many military leaders in the province each maintaining a large army. Province is threatened with factional strifes all the time. Both the military and civil governor are Wu's appointees. Supposed to be under Allied control.

Yunnan—Tupan is Gen. Tang Chi-yao—reported to be invading Kwangtung with the object of hindering Chiang Kai-shek's Anti-North Expedition.

Kweichow—Tupan is Wang Tien-pei. Another military leader of the province is Gen. Yuan Tsu-min who is taking advantage of the Cantonese invasion to send his troops to occupy Western Hunan.

The Attitude of Sun Chuan-fang

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, commander-in-chief of the military forces in the so-called Five Southeastern Provinces, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi and Fukien, continues to keep the Northerners and Southerners guessing as to his real attitude in respect to the impending fight at Hankow. He has dispatched some troops to Kiukiang, the important Yangtsze River port of Kiangsi province, but whether he actually intends to advance beyond the borders of Kiangsi to relieve the pressure on Wu Pei-fu at Hankow, still remains to be seen. A recent report from Hankow stated that Marshal Wu Pei-fu was "urging" Marshal Sun to advance his troops against the Kuomintang in Hunan directly from Kiangsi, but Sun apparently has not done so as yet. The Southern sympathizers claim that Marshal Sun will not advance from the borders of his territory, which means that he will remain neutral, while adherents of Wu Pei-fu claim that Marshal Sun will be the deciding factor and that when time comes he will move into Hunan and cut the Kuomintang off from its base of supplies in Kwangtung.

The Mukden Financial Crisis

According to the *Japan Advertiser* for August 24, Japanese commercial interests in Manchuria are facing ruin due to the complete stoppage of business caused by the continued fall in the value of "Mukden Notes." The Japanese Chamber of Commerce at Mukden has sent a

(*Continued on page 28*)

38-024

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From the Chinese Press

Peking, Aug. 24.—The Cabinet today voted to erect an observatory on Hsishatao Island, off Hongkong, the Cabinet at the same time passing a resolution prohibiting the Japanese from constructing or managing an observatory at this point.

Peking, Aug. 24.—Yang Wen-Kai, minister of agriculture and commerce has telegraphed the Government that he is unable to assume his position on account being engaged in the transport of troops from Kiangsu, Anhwei, and Chekiang to reinforce Kiangsu.

Hankow, Aug. 24.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander of the Kuominchun forces, has captured Yochow the strategic post in northern Hunan, which now opens up the way for an advance on Hankow. Gen. Chao Heng-ti, tupan of Hunan held a conference today with Gen. Chia-mo of Hupeh and decided to send an urgent telegram to Marshal Wu Pei-fu urging him to hurry to Hankow to take charge of the situation.

Hankow, Aug, 24.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu has wired Gen. Chen Chia-mo tupan of Hupeh to take charge of the Hunan situation and try to stop the advance of the Southerners.

Hankow, Aug. 24.—The troubles of the Allied troops in Hunan, have been due largely to the lack of unity in the Northern command. It is hoped now that Marshal Wu is returning that the forces can be unified and the advance of Kuomintang stopped.

Shanghai, Aug, 24.—Gen. Lu Hsiang-ting, tupan of Chekiang and associate of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, passed through the city yesterday on a hurried trip to Nanking for a conference with Marshal Sun.

Peking, Aug. 25.—Although the Japanese, British and Americans have signed the agreement for the rendition of the International Mixed Court, several of the other Powers have not yet signed and as a result the action is still further delayed.

Mukden, Aug. 25.—It is reported here that Marsgal Wu Pei-fu has asked Marshal Chang-Tso-ling to assume responsibility for reorganizing the Peking Cabinet, but Marshal Chang hesitates to accept the job.

Peking, Aug. 25.—Wang Ko-ming, former Minister of Finance has been appointed high edviser to the Chinese delegation to the Tariff Conference.

Peking, Aug. 25.—The American Minister today lodged a strong protest with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs against the issuance of the $25,000,000 loan based on the Customs surplus on the grounds that China must first provide for payment of defaulted abligations to American firms.

Canton, Aug. 26.—Geo. Hsu Chien, accompanied by Gen. Li Ming-chung, of the Kuominchun army, arrived in Canton on the 23rd. Mr. Hsu immediately assumed the office of Chief judge of the Supreme Court of the Canton Government.

Canton, Aug. 26.—According to the *Minkuo Jih Pao*, Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang through the offices of Geo. Hsu Chien, who held a conference with the Christian General in Moscow, has agreed to join the Kuomintang party, bringing 200,000 men to that organization. According to Gen. Li Ming-chung of the Kuominchun, now in Canton the Kuominchun will take orders from the Kuomintang and Gen. Feng Yu Hsiang will become a member of the Central Military Committee of the Southern Government.

Kaifeng, Aug. 26.—More than 1,000 refugees from the fighting in the area of Sianfu and elsewhere in Shensi, have arrived at Loyang. According to the refugees the Kuominchun generals Yang Hu-cheng and Li Hu-cheng are still stubbornly holding out in Siangu against the Allied forces.

Hankow, Aug. 26.—The defeat of the Northerns in Hunan is attributed to lack of unified command and underestimation of the Southern strength. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is now said to have 100,000 men in the force moving toward Hankow.

Hankow, Aug. 26.—Telegraphic communication has been kroken between here and Yochow and fighting is now proceeding at the town of Wulipai. Marshal Wu, who is expected tomorrow will bring one brigade from Honan and and another brigade will arrive later. Gen. Chen Chia-mo tupan of Hupeh will move to the front immediately.

Peking, Aug. 26.—Chou Tso-ming, president of the Kincheng Banking Corporation was arrested by Fengtien troops today upon the orders of Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, on the grounds that the bank has received deposits of the Kuominchun forces.

Peking, Aug. 26.—The Japanese, British and French ministers today joined the American minister in protesting against the proposed $25,000,000 internal loan based on the Customs receipts.

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38-026

Harbin, Aug. 26.—The Fengtien Government has issued orders upon the authority of Marshal Chang Tso-ling, instructing the Chinese naval authorities to take over the shipping department of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Shanghai, Aug. 27.—It is reported that since the agreement for the rendition of the International Mixed Court has been signed by the British, American and Japanese Consul-Generals, the delay is now occasioned by the failure of the Italian Consul-General to sign.

Peking, Aug. 27.—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan of Shangsi has telegraphed to the Fengtien authorities here to the effect that he will now take over the attack on the Kuominchun and urging that no more Fengtien troops be sent into his territory.

Hankow, Aug. 27.—Gen. Chen Chia-mo, tupan of Hupeh, has asked the Hankow merchants to raise the sum $2,500,000 for financing the campaign against the Kuomintang.

Hankow, Aug. 27.—Although conditions have been panicky here due to the rapid advance of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, it is expected that things will become normal with the arrival of Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

Peking, Aug. 27.—The *Khung Mei Wan Pao*, local Chinese evening paper was closed by the local military last night on the grounds that was in secret communication with the Kuominchun.

Peking, Aug. 27.—The *Chun Mei News Agency* was closed up today by the Fengtien Forces on the ground that it was publishing news pertaining to the Kuominchun. Although the agency is nominally operated by a Chinese it is understood to have close relations with the American Legation.

Tokyo, Aug. 27.—Sadao Saburi, who served as technical expert on the Japanese delegation to the Chinese Tariff Conference has been appointed Chief of the Treaty Bureau of the Foreign Office.

Harbin, Aug. 27.—Two German airplanes flying from Berlin to Peking arrived here today and will fly to Mukden tomorrow.

Peking, Aug. 28.—Marshal Su-hsiang, leader of the Kuominchun forces who has been in Russia for several months, arrived at Verkhneudinsk on August 24 and is now reported to be in Urga, Mongolia on his way to Suiyuan to rejoin his forces. Marshal Feng has recently announced his decision to amalgamate his forces with the Kuomintang at Canton.

Peking, Aug. 28.—Gen. Kao Wei-yueh, an appointee of Marshal Chang Tso-ling of Mukden, has been appointed Tartar General of the Chahar Special District.

Hankow, Aug. 28.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu arrived here this afternoon and immediately called a conference of Gen. Chen Chia-mo, tupan of Hupeh; Gen. Tu Hsi-chun and other leaders for a consideration of the serious situation brought about by the Kuomintang successes in Hunan.

Hankow, Aug. 28.—The Kuomintang forces at Yochow, have notified the foreign consular authorities at Hankow to the effect that since it has been reported that Chinese men-of-war belenging to the Northern forces have been flying foreign flags, that it will be necessary for all foreign gun boats passing Yochow to stop for inspection.

Hankow, Aug. 28.—The disposition of foreign troops here in the approaching fight with the Kuomiutang is aproximately as follows; The line between Hsinti and Chinkow will be held by Gen. Li Chi-chen; Gen. Tsung Tai-fei's troops will serve in the Chihfangshih district; Gen. Ma Chi's troops will serve in the Chenning area; A regiment under Gen. Chang Ying-hua will be stationed in the rear to watch deserters.

Hankow, Aug. 28.—The city of Wuchang is rapidly filling with refugees on account of the advance of the Kuomintang army. The northern troops are retreating down river while the Chinese gunboats Chuehchuan and Chuncho are transporting fresh troops to Wuchang.

Shanghai, Aug. 28.—About 700 Chinese troops belonging to the Shanghai Volunteer Corps were decoyed to the Shanghai recreation grounds today and disarmed upon the orders of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. Following the disarming the troops were each paid the sum of $20 and sent to Nanking.

Heking, Aug. 28.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu has decided to appoint Gen. Chin Yun-ao, recently dismissed, to the post of director of military operations in Aunan and give him the job of recapturing Yochow from the Kuomintang. Gen. Chin is bringing with him two fresh divisions under Generals Lieu and Yen.

Peking, Aug. 28.—Following the closing of the *Chun Mei News Agency* the Fengtien forces have arrested Huang Pei-ang and Huang Chou-ming, two editors connected with the agency.

Hankow, Aug. 29.—Immediately following his arrival at Hankow, Marshal Wu Pei-fu dispatched his fresh troops to the front and also sent urgent telegrams requesting Marshal Sun Chuang-fang to advance his troops to the Hunan border. Gen Teng Ju-tso of Kiangsi was also urged to mobilize his troops on the Hunan border. A proclamation was issued today stating that there is no danger of the capture of Hankow or Wuchang by the southerners.

Hankow, Aug. 29.—Gen. Cheh Chia-mo, tupan of Hupeh has asked the merchants of Hankow and Wuchang to contribute $2,500,000 to the war chest of the Northern troops.

Hankow, Aug. 29.—The populations in Hanyang and Wuchang continue panic-stricken, despite the presence of Wu Pei-fu and the Northern troops. The chief cause of apprehension is the presence of the defeated troops of Gen. Yeh Kai-hsin, the Northern Commander, which are drifting back through the country.

Hankow, Aug. 29.—The Cantonese commanders in Changsha have notified the foreign consuls in Hankow to the effect that the river between Hankow and Changsha has been mined and that foreign gunboats should be kept off the river. It is expected that the consuls will protest.

Harbin, Aug. 29.—The Japanese authorities here have protested against the practice of the Chinese military wireless station here intercepting and selling news to the local press. The Japanese claim this is a violation of the "Shuangchiao wireless agreement."

Hankow, Aug. 29.—The Northern Eighth Division arrived today and is being transported to the outpost line by way of Wuchang. It consists of 10,000 troops.

Shanghai, Aug. 29.—The Japanese authorities here have dispatched the gunboat *A.aka* to Hankow and in addition will dispatch the *Fuji* and *Susuki* up river tomorrow. The following Japanese gunboats are now on the upper river. The *Saga* and *Sumida* are at Changsha; the *Katada* at Hankow; the *Uji* at Ichang; the *Seta* at Wanhsien and the *Toba* at Chungking.

Peking, Aug. 29.—It is reported that Marshal Chang Tso-ling is contemplating an early return to Tientsin and Peking for the purpose settling a number of political problems which have developed in connection with the Allied victory. Marshal Chang has also offered to send troops to assist Marshal Wu Pei-fu, if Wu desires same.

Hankow, Aug. 29.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu, accompanied by Gen. Chen Chiao-mo of Hupeh and Liu Yu-tsung departed for Tingszechiao to inspect the defense lines.

Hankow, Aug. 29.—The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has agreed to raise $3,000,000 in addition to the $2,500,000 already for the campaign against the South.

(*Continued on page 28*)

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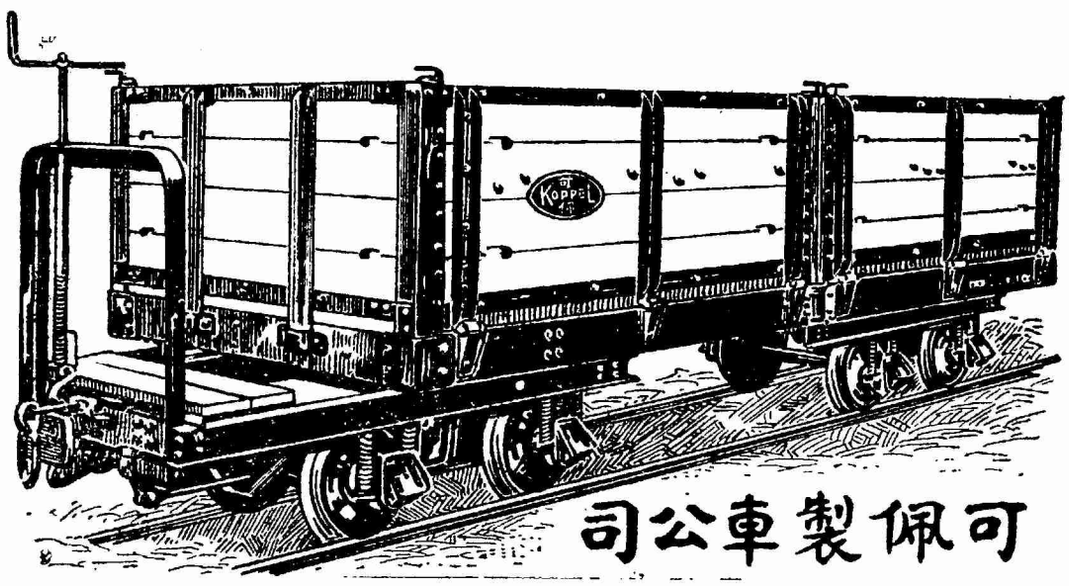

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38-028

(Continued from page 27)

Tokyo, Aug. 31.—Viscount Kiyoura and Baron Fujimura, accompanied by Mr. Debuchi of the Foreign office were entertained by the local office of the South Manchuria Railway, prior to their departure on a tour of China.

Hankow, Aug. 31.—Eight Chinese students were executed today by the local military on account of their alleged participation in the destruction of a railway bridge near Wuchang which has seriously handiciapped the Northern forces.

Moscow, Aug. 31.—M. Iavnoff, former director of the Chinese-Eastern Railway has been appointed president of the Soviet Merchants Steamship Company.

Peking, Aug. 31.—Gen. Chang Chung-chang has sent his favorite sing-song girl whom he recently purchased for $50,000 to Kalgan in order that she might entertain his troops there.s

Mukden, Aug. 31.—The exchange rate for Fengpiao to Yen 100 and the exchange closed at $252.

Tokyo, Aug. 31.—Eight of the Chinese students who assaulted Dr. Chao Chih-pi, an adviser of Marshal Chang Tso-ling on the ground that he was a traitor to China, have been arrested. Marshal Chang is reported to have sent Dr. Chao to Tokyo for the purpose of arranging a loan for improving the position of the *Fengpiao*.

Peking, Aug. 31.—It is reported that the sub-committee of the Extraterritorial Commission is planning shortly to publish a preliminary report covering (*1*) Status of the System of Extraterritorial Jurisdiction in China and (2) Status of the Chinese Judicial system. This report will be prepared by representatives of America, Great Britain, Japan, France and the Netherlands. Following the completion of this report the Commission will draft a general Note to the Chinese Government giving concrete plans for the improvement of the administration of justice in China, prior to the abolition of extraterritoriality.

Peking, Aug. 31.—The Ministry of Finance has asked the Foreign Office to reply to the Powers in regard to the protest against the issuance of the $25,000,000 loan to the effect that the Chinese Government has a right to issue any loan on the Customs receipts and that none of the loan agreements mentioned in the American note mention the Customs receipts as security.

Shanghai, Aug. 31,—The agreement for the rendition of the Mixed Court which has been signed by the American, British and Japanese consuls was today taken by Mr. Cunningham, American Conoul-general to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs where it was signed by V. K. Ting Mayor and Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. The Italian Consul-General, who claims he has not received instructions, is the only signature now needed to complete the transfer.

Hankow, Aug. 31.—Gen. Liu Yu-chun today assumed command of the Eigth Army of Northern troops.

Peking, Aug. 31.—The Ministry of of Foreign Affairs today issued a passport to Mr. Karakhan, Soviet Ambassador who will depart for Moscow in about one week. It is rumored that Mr. Karakhan may become Foreign Commissioner of the Soviet Government in case of the resignation of M. Checherin.

Harbin Will Organise An Export Guild

A group of leading Japanese businessmen in Harbin has decided to organize an export guild for Russia and Siberia in conformity with the Export Guild Law, states the Japan Advertiser. The proposed body has nothing to do with the Japan-Russia Export Guild recently organized under Government sanction in Japan under the auspices of Mr. K. Yamazaki of Tokio, Mr. K. Inahata, president of the Osaka chamber of commerce; Mr. G. Imai, a notsed silk magnate, and other leading businessmen. It is expected, however, that the Harbin guild will cooperate. The guild is to be named the Harbin-Russia Trade Credit Guild. It will lend money to its members and certify the quality of exports for Russia in accordance with the guild law.

Political Development for Week Ending Sept. 1

(Continued from page 24)

delegation to Tokyo to disucss with the Japanese Government the question of remedial measures and according to another report, Marshal Chang Tso-ling has also sent a delegation to Tokyo to try to raise a loan from Japanese financial interests to uphold the value of his notes.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

The New Testament

The New Testament: An American Translation, by Edgar T. Goodspeed (The Commercial Press, Ltd.); pp. 481. Paper cover: M.$1.00, cloth: M.$1.40).

This scholarly piece of work must be cordially welcomed among the really worthy New Testament Translations of the day. It is scholarly both because the translator is himself a scholar and because he dared to put his version into "the simple, straight-forward English of every-day expression."

His object in doing this is to make the Earliest Christian records do for us in our tongue what they did for their first prediterranean readers—speak with the same "ease, boldness and unpretending vigor" which spoke "to the common life of their day." The introduction of quotation marks and the keeping in the background of the old division into chapter and verse should help new readers very considerably. Indeed Dr. Goodspeed has the hope that people will be attracted again to sit down and read their New Testament by *books* and the *natural* division-rather than by that artificial division which, together with the diction of a far earlier day, tend to "retard and discourage the reader."

And, what is more, he has actually been largely successful in doing this. It will undoubtedly do for a large number of the English-reading people in the Orient what it seems already to have done for so many in the United States, and what such translations as Dr. Moffatt's have done in the British Common wealth—made the New Testament an almost new collection of living historical documents.

Too conservative Britishers will not appreciate this translation very highly—naturally not, for it is not written for them; and perhaps too they lack the vision of a still more versatile English language springing up in a land beyond the seas. "There is room," says the translator, however, in his preface, "for a New Testament free from expressions, which, however familiar in England or Scotland, are strange in American ears." To take an example at random: "Let the children come to me. . ." (LK 18^{16}), overcoming the more or less obsolescent "suffer" "unto," etc.

The "language-evolutionists of the United States will like it best, for its very clothing and manner will attract them—especially those who do not feel that religion is entranced by being departmentalized as something aloof from the rest of life. They frankly *desire* the new, the crystallization of *their* language—and the expression of religions thought is no exception. Let us take some examples:

"Get the Lord's way ready!" "You brood of snakes" (Mt. $3^{3\text{-}7}$) may be called representative, but it seems inconsistent that he has "Hark!" in the former verse. The Gadarene "swine" become "pigs" (Mt. 8^{30}), and "the eleventh hour" "five o'clock" (Mt. 20^{9}). "Silence! Get out of him!" supplants the older and calmer version in Mk. 1^{25}. Everybody will commend the opening words of Acts in its new dress: "In my first volume, Theophilus. . . . ." Yet one hesitates when he sees at the end of the same book "The holy spirit put it finely" (sic) (28^{25}); and wonders if there is any greater clarity in "Thou shalt not try the Lord your God" (Mt. 4^{7}). The consistent use of "your in addressing the Divine will necessarily seem almost presumptuous to Chinese readers and all those who are learning lessons of reserve from Orientals.

Dignity or grace is often lost in the poetic parts of the collection; E.G. the Songs of Mary and of Simeon (LK $1^{4\text{-}7\,55}$, $2^{29\text{-}32}$) seem to fall rather flat, though the meaning may be more clear to the new reader. Thus passages like 1 Cor. 13 cannot be compared with Moffatt's version where we find a poetic gem, as it was meant to be.

The omissions are of course consistent with the best modern scholarship, such as In. $7^{53\text{-}8}$." The appendices at the end of MK. are well bracketed.

Finally the publishers are to be congratulated on their enterprise in getting out so neat a little volume at so reasonable a price. One only wonders why so liberal a venture should be clothed in so traditionally sombre a dress. Those who may not enjoy the work as clearing away dust from beauties formerly obscured to them, should possess the book to help forward their understanding of at least one section of the "American language," and as a fresh introduction to the records relating to Jesus Christ and his first followers.

John F. Davidson

St. John's University,

April 10, 1926.

A Story of Canada

The Ancient Highway, by James Oliver Curwood. London: Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd. Local book stores.

James Oliver Curwood had thrilled thousands with his stories of the great open spaces and of strong silent men—some with that strange mysterious power over beautiful women. In his latest romance, *The Ancient Highway*, the reader gets the impression of being in the movie throughout the narrative. One gets this impression immediately after the title-page, where the names of all the characters are set forth with all their respective attributes. And the way they live up to the advertisement! Never were men stronger and braver, and never were villains more unscrupulous and more determined to do everything that the nice people in the story did not want. We must mention Antoinette and Angelique, the two fair ones whom every reader will tumble for. Probably it is only in the woods of French Canada, where the delightful romance is enacted, that such beautiful and spirited and virtuous and loving maidens grow. The exquisite simplicity of the peasant life of the Canadian wilds, where the glorious beauty of nature's own making is still held dear to the hearts of men, is vividly brought out in the author's descriptions. For the rest of the characters, they are all out in God's fresh air doing all sorts of vigorous things. Dastardly plots, conspiracy, bloated lumber capitalists, flood, fire and other perils assail the "good" characters, and you would think that virtue was really going under this time—but that you know that the Right is always Vindicated, and that the virtuous will live happy ever after—just as in the movie theater. The author has woven in a most touching love affair between a man who thought that he hated women and a woman, good, true, virtuous, brave and beautiful, who did not know the depth of her love for him until he was in danger of losing his life.

It is a ready-written, ready-to-use scenario of the most thrilling kind, and, if everything were done in a manner worthy of it, would cost a billion dollars to produce. Only it would be difficult to find principals beautiful and dashing enough for it. For real relaxation to a jaded mind and for a relief from heavier material the book is strongly recommended.

N. J. U.

Japan's Recovery

Present Day Japan; Compiled and issued By The Osaka Asahi, Osaka, Japan.

The progress of modern Japan stands incomparable in the political history of the world. During her feudal days Japan evolved a wonderful culture, her art, poetry, and philososphy being second to none at that time. When Europe was busy in strife and conquest, Japan was enjoying an unbroken era of peace and prosperity under the Tokugawa Shogunate. Great was the spirit of loyalty and devotion to the Throne. Trained under the rigid discipline of Buddhism, particularly that of the Zen sect of the Indian religion, the *samurai* of Japan cultivated chivalry to a remarkable extent, and rose above the petty personal considerations of gain and name. "Honour above all" has been the ruling principle of the Japanese samurai, and the great military achievements of Japan are the outcome of this spirit. Meiji Tenno was a model Japanese of the modern times whose example and high character inspired Nogi and Saigo, and many others who have made the modern Japan.

The book under review shows that Japan has emerged with additional courage out of the Earthquake of 1923. Japan is free from the fatalism of India and Persia. She believes in action and is full of self-reliance.

The Universal Manhood Suffrage Law enacted in 1925 has increased the-number of voters from three to twelve million. Now on the policy of the state will be governed, not by a few *generos*, but by the people. The creation of a Labour Party will enhance the progress of democracy. The national feelings of Japan toward America are full of respect, and there is no bitterness in the sentiment of the people toward the great Republic.

Shortly after the termination of the work of Restoration the Emperor Meiji proclaimed an oath of Five Articles and in Article 1, declared the Imperial wish to "seek knowledge far and wide and strengthen the foundation of the Imperial rule." The facts in the book show that the people of Japan have respected the Imperial wish and acted up to it fully.

The book is full of illustrations and serves the purpose of a reference book on Japan.

H. P. Shastri

(*Continned on page 30*)

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Aug. 19th.	Sale Price Aug. 26th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Aug. 26th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	103¾	104	7.65
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	98	98½	7.65
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101½	101¾	6.80
Argentine Government Ser. "A"	6	Sept. 1, 1957	99¼	99¼	6.05
German Government S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	105¼	105¼	6.55
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101⅜	101	5.90
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	99⅞	99⅝	7.05
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	84¾	85	4.71
Belgian Government S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1955	86½	86¾	7.10
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures	7	Jan. 1, 1943	103½	104⅜	6.55
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	103	102½	6.75
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	98¼	99	7.10
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan	6	July 1, 1966	98⅛	98	6.15
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	96	95⅝	6.45
Republic of Haiti	6	Oct. 1, 1952	98½	100	6.10
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	100½	100½	7.50
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1951	89	90	7.90

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

(*Continued from page 29*)

A Story of Japan

An Immigrant In Japan by Theodate Geoffrey Houghton Miffin Co. Boston & New York.

In "An Immigrant in Japan" by Theodate Geoffrey one finds an underlying philosophy which takes it out of the class of descriptive books with which the reading world has been flooded during the past few years. The Orient has suffered much from the literary person who has felt called to write a book upon a three week's acquaintance, with only the most superficial understanding of the people chosen as the victim. This book, however, seems to be written from a real acquaintance and a sympathetic understanding of the Japanese people.

Theodate Geoffrey justifies her title to immigrant by telling us that she was not a diplomat, nor a missionary nor a tourist but an individual intending to take up her residence in Japan. Her husband was engaged in business in Yokahama and for many years they made their home in that city and in the little village of Honmoku. It was not, however, until they entirely separated themselves from the foreign community in Yokohama that they began to really know the Japanese.

The first years were much like the usual experience of the foreigner making his first contact with the Orient. The novelty of it all made life wonderfully interesting but there were many unpleasant happenings which gradually built up a wall of misunderstanding between the foreign family and the Japanese. Owing to business changes the family found it necessary to leave the city and the circle of foreigners and make their home in a village where they were compelled to cast their lot with the Japanese. Being wiser than most of us this enterprising young woman did not attempt to make her neighbors conform to her way of living but she learned to adapt Japanese life to the needs of her family. She learned the language which is no small task as it is practically four languages. It is not a difference of etymology but

(*Continued on page VI*)

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1926.

Exchange:—The price of Bar Silver in London has further declined during the past week, today's quotations of 28⅝d. near and 28¾d. two months forward are respectively 1/16d. and ⅜d. lower than those ruling this day last week. The official T/T rate on London is ¼d. lower at 2/9½d. The exchange market in regard to imports and exports remains much the same, and generally speaking there is little doing. The market is still largely speculative and has been more erratic than usual, due chiefly to operations based on all kinds of unfounded war rumours from the upper Yangtsze. A steadier tone prevails at the close and the following rates for Gold remittances, near delivery are available:—T/T on London 2/9 1/16d., New York 68⅜, Yen 70⅝, 4 m/s export paper, Sterling 2/10 3/16d. September, 2/10 5/16d. October. G. $70⅛.

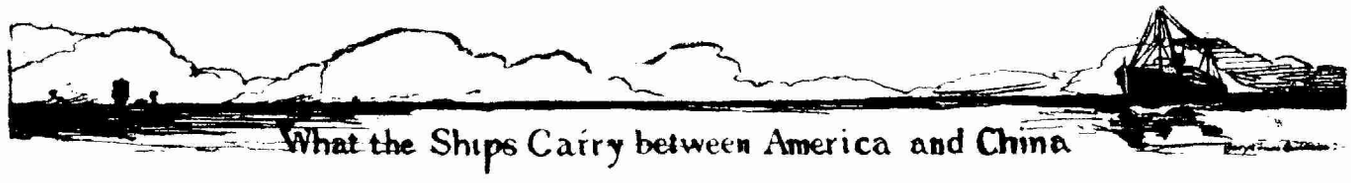
Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls 84,547,000 an increase of Tls. 4,305,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 64,450,000 a decrease of $ 400,000.
Estimated value Tls. 130,951.000 as against Tls. 94,197.000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Aug.	Thursday Aug. 26	Friday Aug. 27	Satur Aug. 28	Mon. Aug. 30	Tues. Aug. 31	Wednesday Sept. 1
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/9 620	2/9⅞	2/9⅞	2/9⅞	2/9⅞	2/9⅞	2/9½
O/Dfits. ,,	—	2/9 13/16	2/9 13/16	2/9 13/16	2/9 13/16	2/9 13/16	2/9 13/16
4m/s ,,	—	2/10	2/10	2/10	2/10	2/10	2/9 15/16
T/T India	186 300	186¾	186¾	186¾	186¾	186¾	185½
T/T France	2,408.400	2385	2395	23 5	2370	2370	2305
T/T N. Y.	68.030	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	67⅞
T/T Hong	77.925	77⅞	78	78	78	78	78
T/T Japan	70.250	70⅛	70⅛	70	70	70	71.
T/T Batavia	168.380	169½	169½	169½	169½	169⅜	168¼
T/T Straits	83 470	83	83	83	83	83⅜	83¾
Bk's buying rates 4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/11 245	2/11⅜	2/11⅜	2/11⅜	2/11⅜	2/11⅜	2/11⅜
4m/s ,, D/P	—	2/11⅝	2/11⅝	2/ 1⅝	2/11⅝	1/11⅝	2/11⅝
6m/s ,, D A	2/11.557	2/11 11/16	2/11 11/16	2 11 11/16	1/11 11/16	2/11 11/16	2/11 11/16
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	2,538 400	2515	2505	2505	2500	2500	2435
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	71.105	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅜	70⅞
4m s ,, Does	—	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅛

Based on Daily Official quotation higher arte taken on rising Market lower when falling. Bullion.	Aug. 26	Aug. 27	Aug 28	Aug 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	28⅞	28⅞	28 1/16	28 1/16	28 1/16	28⅝
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.62⅝	G.$.62¾	G.$.63	G $.62⅜	G.$.62½	G.$.62¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	333.00	334.00	336.00	338.70	343.20	342.60
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls 100(C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	71 9625	72.35	72.1875	72.10	71.9875	71.0625
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	3%	2½%	2½%	3%	3½%	3%
*Closing Priece in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 165.05
Bank of France rate of discount	7½%	New York on London	T/T 485½
London open Market of Dis. 3 ms/.	4 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 31/32
,, 4 ,,	4⅛%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/2½
,, 6 ,,	4 11/16%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/11 15/16



Return of the Shanghai Customs

By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Aug. Customs Rate Tls. 1.27 equall Gold $1

S. S. Monticello, July 26. from U. S. A.

Timber;		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	5,515,493
Softwood, Merchantable	Sup. ft.	491,517
Laths Softwood	Pcs.	165,400
Spars,	,,	1

S. S. President Van Buren, July 27. from U. S. A.

Sheetings, White over 41 in wide	Yds.	436
Cottons, Yarn-dyed	,,	688
Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	2,330
Knitted Clothing Raised	Pls.	12
Iron Galvanized: Wire Shorts	,,	299
Iron Wire Shorts	,,	245
Expanded Metal	,,	429
Ammonia, Sulphate of.	,,	3,360
Asparagus Canned	,,	130
Bones, Cow	,,	89
Bronze Powder	,,	23
Cream, Evaporated	,,	40
Fruits, Canned	,,	101
Glue	,,	27
Gum, Arabic	,,	23
Gum, Resin	,,	7
Grease Lubricating, Mineral	,,	83
Hides, Cow	,,	442
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent	,,	944
Leather, Patent	,,	20
,, Sole	,,	938
Oranges, Fresh	,,	21
Paper, Enamelled	,,	444
,, Wrapping	,,	776
,, Unclassed	,,	1 905
Newspaper, Old	,,	2,646
Paints, Unclassed	,,	14
Raisins	,,	938
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	252
Soda, Caustic	,,	420
Soap, Laundry	,,	21
Sugar, White	,,	67
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	39
Clocks	Pcs.	301
Motor-cars	,,	4
Oranges	,,	10
Lemons	,,	16,500
Oilcloth	,,	552
Safe, Iron	,,	28
Typewriters	,,	152
Ale	Doz.	52
Files	,,	2,000
Turpentine, Vegetable.	Galls.	132
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	26,935
Varnish	,,	456
Cigarettes	Mille	75,850
Cigars	,,	29
Shoes	Pairs	3,361
Treasure: Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	2,200,838

S. S. Knight Companion, July 30. from U. S. A.

Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	11,993
Grease	,,	28
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	486
Paper, Writing	,,	24
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	300
Tobacco, Stalk	,,	131
Twine	,,	2
Wax, Paraffin	,,	5,028
Oil, Lubricating,	Galls.	26,024
Oil, Unclassed	Galls.	20,910
Typewriters	Pcs.	3
Cigarettes	Mille	60,000

S. S. Tenyo Maru July 30. from U. S. A.

Lead in Pigs	Pls.	2,872
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	1,146
Starch	,,	95
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,041
,, Stalk	,,	126
Cigarettes	Mille	75,000

S. S. William Penn, July 31. from U. S. A.

Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	1,205
Cotton Wooloa Yarn	Pls.	30
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	1,076
Tinned Plates, Old	,,	204
Carbon, Black	,,	176
Cement	,,	356
Dextrine	,,	138
Flour, Corn	,,	154
Glucose	,,	10
Hides, Cow	,,	368
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent,	,,	1,433
Petrolatum	,,	239
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,660
Twine	,,	9
Bath Tubs, Enamelled.	Pcs.	2
Scales	,,	6
Typewriters	,,	18
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	8,488
Paint, Enemel	Galls.	60
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 10	Hk. Tls.	996

S. S. Delta, August 3.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 10 Pls.	9 96
Yellow, H'kow	,, 2 ,,	2.05
Yellow, S'hai	Bls. 10 ,,	10.00
Yellow, other Ports	Bls. 10 ,,	9.76
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports,	Bls. 15 ,,	15.50

S. S. Montreal Maru, Aug. 5. from U. S. A.

Iron Wire Shorts	Pls.	85
Iron, Galvanized: Wire Rope, Old	,,	146
Bleaching Powder	,,	301
Macaroni	,,	7
Newspapers, Old	,,	2,294
Turpentine, Mineral	Galls.	833
Timber: Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	2,034,890
Softwood, Merchantable	,,	305,098

S. S. Autolycus, August 7.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports,	Bls. 30 Pls.	30.85

S. S. Malvernian, August 9.

Cassia Lignea	Pls.	420
Paper	,,	21

S. S. Corby Castle, August 11.

To Boston.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	Pls.	90
,, other Ports	,,	30

S. S. President Hayes, Aug. 13.

To Boston.

Silk Waste: Shanghai	Bls. 36 Pls.	119 97
Other Ports	Bls. 16 ,,	50.17
Tea, Black, Congou, Kiukiang	Pls.	26
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	66
,, other Ports	,,	39

To New York.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.78
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	1,041
Hyson, other Ports.	,,	10
Nankeens	,,	19
Antimony Regulus	,,	2,100
Bristles	,,	308
Egg Alumen, Dried	,,	185
Ducks' Down	,,	44
Hair, Cattle	,,	168
Hair, Human	,,	118
Rhubarb	,,	50
Soy	,,	55
Canned Ginger	Doz.	120
Canned Fish	,,	92
,, Vegetable	,,	572
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	559
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	297

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Notwithstanding the firmness now prevailing in Mid-Americans and Indians, our market showed a weakish tendency, and at the close there are strong indications for further declines being experienced, owing to spinners in general keeping aloof for the time being, due to the continued depression in the yarn markets by reason of the gloomy outlook of affairs in respect of the internal perturbed political situation.

Taking into consideration the various factors which are at the moment influencing the markets in both the U.S.A. and India and comparing the values of the staple current in those countries with that prevailing on the domestic growth, the deduction evolving at this time inclines more toward the long than the short side. However, in view of the internecine warfare now in progress in the interior, we fail to see any marked improvement in the near future in the local staple, therefore, a conservative policy would be advisable.

Yarn:—During the past week the yarn market has been a shade on the easy side, due to the militaristic movements around the Yangtsze Valley, causing inactivity on the part of exporters. Business for export has been booked in all some 6000 to 7000 bales during the week under review.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	10.16
American-Middling last reported	9.63
Tone of the market, *Steady.*	

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, D./J.	263
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan.	312
Fully Good Broach, A.M.	325
Tone of the market—*Steady.*	

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	19.05 Spot.
	17.80 Oct.
	17.75 Dec.
	17.78 Jan.
	17.93 Mar.
	18.04 May.
Tone of the market:—*Steady.*	

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot ex wharf	31.60
Shanghai, Spot	31.50
M. Ginned, Spot	32.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	31.50
Ningpo, Spot, Exwharf.	29.60
Tone of the market—*Steady.*	

In the United States Court for China

OLGA I. LANGE WOHLMAN, Plaintiff,
vs
MORRIS WOHLMAN, Defendant.

Cause No. 2829
Civil No. 1136
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant

MORRIS WOHLMAN

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China. Aug. 5, 1926.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of CHARLES ECKMAN, Deceased.

Cause No. 2828
Estate No. 633
NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Charles Eckman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 14, 1925, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHARLES G. IRONS
2 Peking Road
Shanghai, China.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of WILLIAM HENRY LACY, Deceased.

Cause No. 2686
Estate No. 609
NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Henry Lacy, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before Feb. 28, 1927, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai Aug. 28, 1926.

GEORGE CARLETON LACY
EXECUTOR
15 Avenue Petain,
Shanghai, China.

(Continued from page 30)

of courtesy that makes the learning of Japanese so difficult for the foreigner. One must learn four ways of saying the same thing—one way for a servant, another for an equal, another for a superior and the court language. This one step made all the difference in the world in their relations with the Japanese. Most of the misunderstandings were cleared away. They were no longer at the mercy of unscrupulous servants and being able to talk with the people they could understand the reasons for many things which before had been the cause of much bad feeling. They could see why the Japanese are offended by the free and easy and what is worse the arrogant manners of the foreigners. We may be able to teach them many mechanical things but we have much to learn from them in courtesy and the real things of life.

The writer says of her early years in Japan "Every avenue which might lead to an interchange of customs or viewpoints between us and the Japanese was barricaded with the excention of the business approach; unless we were making money out of the Japanese or they out of us, we had practically no intercourse with them." In the later years they found the way to human brotherhood.

After reading the story of the life of this American family in Japan one begins to realize how great is the responsibility of the "immigrants" of each nation. They are the ones who must create a friendly international feeling. We can not have too many books like "An Immigrant in Japan.

The Failure in India

The Lost Dominion, by Al. Carthill. William Blackwood & Sons, London, 1925.

This fascinating although extremely pessimistic account of the present status and future prospect of British rule in India comes, under a pseudonym, from the pen of a high British official in India. The whole nationalist movement is traced against a background of fatalistic religion, mass superstitution and ignorance, and the cultural conflict between East and West.

Three things are likely to impress the reader before he has proceeded more than fifty pages in the volume. The writer is, or evidently has been, a military man and he retains a military man's impatience with the cumbersome processes of democratic government. He refers frequently to a "shameful foreign policy" or a "shameful treaty." A Carthaginian peace would have been preferable in every instance, one supposes. In the second place, the writer is obsessed with the idea of a decadent, and therefore hopeless, India. He follows Lothrop Stoddard very often in the quallty of his pessimism. Finally, he is convinced that Britain was a creature of circumstances in India almost from the beginning. He neither praises not blames individuals, and for the most part he refrains also from any direct criticism of policies. He simply recognizes what is, but regrets it. Perhaps he has lived in India so long that he has succumbed to the fatalism of the people there.

The writer is more definite in his criticism of the Act of 1919 than in regard to any other policy of the government, and his view of the future of India is black indeed. That measure was anomalous in many of its provisions, for the simple reason that it was a compromise. One finds, however, that compromises sometimes work exceedingly well, and it may be remarked that the British Empire itself typifies in no small degree the Englishman's "uncontrollable instinct for the anomalous." Doubtless the critics of Lord Durham had the same feeling of helpless pessimism as regards Canada about 1840.

The author seems to be suffering from the malady known as *Weltschmers* which is so common among Britons of the present day. On almost every page he seems to voice the lamentation of an old man whose dreams have faded. "Verily the old order passeth, and the future looms ahead filled with blackness and disaster." The old order does indeed pass and with it the older generation of men who cherish no faith in the possibilities of the future. The future lies in the hands of younger men, perhaps 44 years of age, who become viceroys. Perhaps the home government selected Mr. Wood precisely because he is not yet old enough to have lost his faith in the goodness of things.

Robt. T. Pollard

St. John's University

January 16, 1926.